A CHRONOLOGICAL AND COMPARATIVE LISTING OF EVENTS OF BYU, CHURCH AND STATE, AND NATIONAL HISTORY FROM 1847 TO 1973

by Harold W. Pease

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Extended use has been made of 2 major sources in the compilation presented. These are "A Chronological guide to Church History" compiled by the Church Historians Office (unpublished) and,"In this brief Span," compiled by T. Earl Pardoe and Newbern I. Butt, Brigham Young Alumnus, Autumn, 1965.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL

Decade	THE HISTORY OF BYU A Chronological Order of Events	CHURCH AND STATE HISTORY A Chronological Order of Events	THE HISTORY OF THE U.S. A Chronological Order of Events
1840	1847	1847 July 22-24, Brigham Young's Pioneer company reached the Great Salt Lake Valley to select a settlement site for the Saints, completing journey which began at Winter Quarters 7 April. July 28, Brigham Young selected a site for the Salt Lake Temple and instructed surveyors to lay out a city on a grid pattern square with the compass.	
	1848		
	1849	1849 March 5, A provisional State of Deseret was established and appeals made for self-government. October, A Perpetual Emigrating Fund was established at the general conference to assist with the gathering of the poor. The system continued until disincorporated by the Edmunds-Tucker Act in 1887.	
1850	1850 November 11, The eigth enactment of the first Legislature of the State of Dereret in 1849 provided for the establishment of the University of Deseret, now the University of Utah. The bill was approved by Brigham Yound on Feb. 28, 1850 and the University was opened Nov. 11, 1850 in Salt Lake City.	1850 September, Brigham Young was appointed governor of the Territory of Utah	
	1851		
	1852	1852 August 28-29, At a special conference in Salt Lake City the doctrine of plural marriage was first publicly announced, although several of the leading brethren of the Church had been practicing the principle privately since it had been taught to them by Joseph Smith in Nauvoo.	

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1853	1853 April 6, The cornerstones were laid for the Salt Lake Temple.		
1854			1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act
1855			
1856	1856 June 9, The first handcart company left Iowa City. Later that year two such companies suffered severe tragedy due to an early winter. The handcart method of emigration continued until 1860.		1856 Presidential election: James Buchanan (Democrat) defeats John C. Fremont (Republican) and Millard Fillmore (American)
1857	1857 May 13, Elder Parley P. Pratt of the Council of the Twelve was assassinated while on a mission in Arkansas. May 28, Under the authority of instructions from Pres. James Buchanan, the U.S. War Department issued orders for an army to assemble at Fort Leavenworth to march to Utah. It was assumed that the people of Utah were in rebellion against the United States. This was the beginning of the so-called "Utah War." September 7, The tragic Mountain Meadow Massacre took palce in which many Arkansas emigrants on their way to California were killed by certain misguided Mormons in Southern Utah. Twenty years later John D. Lee was executed for his part in the crime.		1857 Dred Scott decision Lecompton Constitution Financial Panic
1858			1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debates
1859			1859 John Brown raids Harpers Ferry
1860	1860 February 20, The first L.D.S. Church Academy unrelated to government financing or control was organized by Brigham Young in Salt Lake City. It was a Church High School referred to as the Union Academy of Salt Lake City.	1860 August 24, The last group of Saints to cross the plains by handcart entered Salt Lake City.	1860 Presidential election: Abraham Lincoln (Republican) defeats John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat), John Bell (Constitutional Union) and Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat). South Carolina secedes.
	1861		1861 The Civil War Begins.
	1862 November 28, The Dusenberry boys, Warren and Wilson, their sisters, Mary Ann and Martha Jane and their Mother arrive in Provo. Warren, 26 years of age, began teaching school in Provo.	1862 July 8, A federal law was passed defining plural marriage as bigamy and declaring it a crime. This was the first of a series of laws designed to stop this peculiar Mormon practice. Mormons considered the law	1862 Preliminary Emancipation-the Proclamation, to take effect in 1863. Pacific Railway Act Homestead Act Morrill Land Grant Act

WHEN WAS PROVO SETTLED & MADE A CITY?

BY WHOM?

	unconstitutional and refused to honor it.	
1863 Fall, Warren & Wilson Dusenberry negotiated for the Cluff Hall and established the first Provo High School which enrolled 83 students when it opened in Dec. of that year.		1863 Battle of Gettysburg Battle of Vicksburg National Banking Act
1864		1864 Battle of Virgnia The Bessemer Process for making steel was invented by Henry Bessemer and William Kelly. Presidential election: Abraham Lincoln (Republican) defeats George B. Mc Clellan (Democrat). The railroad "parlor car" is invented by GeorgePullman Wade-Davis Bill, vetoed by Lincoln
1865	1865 A long war with the Indians in central Utah commenced. It was known as the Black Hawk War, and lasted until 1867. April 10, In a special conference the Church agreed to build a telegraph line throughout the settlements in Utah. The line was completed in 1867.	1865 The Civil War ends Lincoln assasinated; Andrew Johnson succeeds. Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery Presidential Reconstruction: Amnesties for Whites and enactment of Black Codes
1866		1866 Civil Rights Act Freedmen"s Bureau National Labor Union Organized The first transcontinental cable is completed
1867 April 7, The school terminated with Warren"s call to a southern states mission.	1867 The Tabernacle on Temple Square in Salt Lake City was completed, and the first confernce to be conducted in it began on October 6.	1867 Congressional reconstruction: Reconstruction Act imposes Military districts on South. Tenure of Office Act. Charles Sholes invented the typewriter. Archduke Maximilian shot by Mexican patriots. The National Grange for the Patrons of Husbandry was organized by Oliver H. Kelly Alaska purchased from Russia.
1868 Abraham O. Smoot, a friend to education, moved to Provo having vacated his position as Mayor of Salt Lake.		1868 Fourteenth Amendment ratified. Johnson impeached but conviction not secured. Presidential election: Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) defeats Horatio Seymour (Democrat)

WHY?

	1869 Fall, The Dusenberry's organize their second school by renting the Kinsey Building on Provo's Center Street. The overwhelming response resulted in the necessity of leasing additional space in the Lewis Building from its owner Brigham Young.	1869 March 1, Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution opened for business. This Church owned institution was the forerunner of many cooperative business ventures in Utah territory. May 10, The transcontinental railroad was completed with the joining of the rails at Promontory Summit, Utah. The railroad had great impact on immigration policy and on the general economy of the Church in Utah. November 28, The Young Ladies' Retrenchment Association, later renamed the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, was organized by Brigham Young in the Lion House in Salt Lake City.	1869 First transcontinental railroad completed Knights of Labor founded.
1870	1870 May 20, In a letter to Warren N. Dusenberry Daniel H. Wells, Chancellor of the University of Desered, recommended that the Dusenberry school become a branch of that institution. Within a month the school was transformed into the Timpanogos Branch of the University of Deseret and Dusenberry became the first principal. Enrollment during the first year in operation soared to 300 individuals. The school lasted for five years, from 1870-1875. The financial situation at the school was always bad as "teachers were compelled to make monthly peregrinations with hugh wheelbarrows to collect the school fees paid in turnips, molasses, and pumpkins."	1870 February, The "Liberal Party" was formed, which came generally to represent the anti-Mormon political interests, as opposed to the "Peoples Party," which generally represented the Church interests until the end of the century. February 12, An act of the territorial legislature giving the elective franchise to the women of Utah was signed into law. Utah became one of the first American states or territories to grant woman's suffrage.	1870 Fifteenth Amendment ratified. Force Acts to combat Ku Klux Klan. "Granger Laws" to regulate railroads and storage facilities enacted.
	1871 April, Warren Dusenberry is called to serve in the Emigration Company in New York for one year. As early as 1871, Brigham Young commissioned John R. Park to embark on a fact-finding educational mission to the Eastern states and Europe to study educational systems of France and Germany.	1871 October 2, President Brigham Young was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Various legal proceedings in the court of Judge McKean lasted until 25 April 1872 during which time President Young was sometimes kept in custody in his own home. The case was dropped, however, due to a Supreme Court decision that overturned various judicial proceedings in Utah for the previous eighteen months.	
	1872 August 28, Young acquired more of the property immediatley adjacent to the		1872 Presidential election: Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) defeats Horace

Lewis Building from the City of Provo.

1873
August 19, John R. Park, President of the University of Deseret and an educational advisor to Young met in company with Joseph A. Young, D. McKenzie, Robert L. Campbell and Joseph Rawlins to consider preliminary measures for the establishment of a college or University by Brigham Young.
December 4, Thomas L. Kane supports Brigham Young's resolve to found an educational institution to bear his name as indicated by a letter written to Young.

1874
Brigham Young invites Warren N. Dusenberry to visit him whereupon the visitor is chastized for the "breaking up" of the Timpanogos Branch and informed of the Prophets decision to found the BYA. The years 1873-1874 appear to stand out as the germinal years in the founding of BYA.

1875
October 16, Brigham Young executed a Deed of Trust for the founding of BYA.
November 22, The Board of Trustees was organized with A.O. Smoot, W. H. Dusenberry and H.H. Cluff elected as President, secretary and treasure respectively.
December 4, The Board of Trustees elect W. N. Dusenberry the first principal of the Brigham Young Academy. The decision was also made to renovate the Lewis Building, 3rd West and Center Street, Provo.
Brigham Young, who owned the Lewis Building, waived rental costs or the building on numerous occassions to keep the school alive. Finally in that year he gave the structure to BYA.

1874
May 7, At the general conference of the Church which commenced on this date, the principle subject discussed was the "United Order." This resulted in the establishment of several cooperative economic ventures the most notable of which were communities such as Orderville, Utah where the residents owned no private property but held all property in common.

1875
June 10, The first Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was organized in the Thirteenth Ward in SAlt Lake City. On 8 December 1876 a central committee was formed to coordinate all such associations.

Greeley (Liberal Republican Democrat)
The Westinghouse air brake is invented by George Westinghouse.

1873
The first Kindergarden was introduced into the St. Louis school system.
Industrial depression begins.

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1875
The refrigerator car is invented.
Cable cars begin to replace Horse cars in major cities as a major means of transportation.

1876
Conditions for beginning the academy in 1876 were deplorable. In an effort to make the school partially self sustaining the building was rented out for parties thus empty whiskey bottles and smoke were left remaining. In addition Provo youth were particularly unruely as Pres. Smoot fount it necessary to furnish a list of the names of the young men of each ward "unfit to associate with the daughters of Zion."
January 3,The first preliminary term of the BYA, headed by Principal Dusenberry, (formerly principal of the Timpanogoas Branch of Deseret University) began. Board of Trustee interest was poor and attendance only about 70 students as compared to 200 the previous year.
April 5, Brigham Young informs Karl G. Maeser of his desire to have him go to Provo.
April 15, Dusenberry resigns as principal of BYA, his administration having lasted little over 3 months. At that time there were 97 students and 3 teachers.
April24, The school term began with Karl G. Maeser as the sole principal and teacher. The enrollment increased during this term from 29 to 67 students.
August 21, The first full year began with the dedication of the institution by Daniel H. Wells. There were 273 students enrolled. The year marked the beginning of the following events: evening classes for special groups, field trips, for biological and geological students, and one of the first LDS Normal School classes.

1877
June 1, An additional endowment of property was made by Brigham Young to BYA of 3 1/10 acres of land adjoining the land already conveyed on Oct. 16, 1875. The BYA more than doubled its net worth.
The Polysophical Society (later known as Lyceums) was organized. Many were converted among the

1876
March 23, Advanced companies of Saints from Utah who were called to settle in Arizona arrived at the LIttle Colorado. This was the beginning of important Mormon colonization activity in Arizona.

1877.
April 6, The St. George Temple was dedicated in connection with the 47th Annual Conference of the Church which was held in St. George. This was the first temple to be completed in Utah. The lower portion of the temple had been dedicated earlier on 1 January 1877, and ordinances for the dead had commenced. It was

1876
Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.
Presidential election: Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) defeats Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) when a special electorial commission awards Hayes all 20 disputed votes in Jan. 1877.

1877
The Socialist Labor Party is founded

students.
County teachers took normal courses at BYA.
The county court subsidized BYA Noramal School students.
The Music Department was organized, with James E. Daniels as the instructor.

1878
February 1, The Domestic Department was organized to provide housing for non Provo students. The first Boarding House operated by the school was located at the corner of 1st West and Center Street and provided student houseing from Sept. 1884 to May 1886. Both gentlemen and lady boarders were permitted but strictly supervised.
Between 1878 and 1880 Karl G. Maeser and Milton Hardy made numerous tours throughout the Territory and the Church stakes in the interest of education at BYA.
Susa Young (Gates) joined the Music Department and contributed a piano.

1879
The demand for Normal School graduates increased.
The student publication, Academy Monthlywas issued; the title was changed to Academic Review during the year 1884-85.

1880
In 1880 because of enrollment increase there developed a necessity for more room. The Board of Trustees decided to build on to the old Academy and raise a story above the

designed to orgnize the stakes of the Church more completely according to the proper pattern.
August 29, Pres. Brigham Young died at his home in S. L.C.
Sept. 4, The Quormum of the Twelve, with John Taylor as President, publicaly assumed its position as head of the Church.

1878
May 19, The Church had previously provided for the purchase of land in Conejos County, Colorado, for the settlements of Saints from the southern states. On this date the first settlers arrived, thus opening Mormon settlements in Colorado.
August 25, The first Primary Association meeting was held at Farmington, Utah. The movement speead rapidly and on 19 June 1880, a churchwide organization was established.

1879
Missions outside the United States extended to Mexico, Turkey, Society Islands, and Samoa, although some missions closed after a few years.
January 6, The Supreme Court of the United States, in the important Reynolds Case, upheld the previous conviction of George Reynolds under the 1862 anti-bigamy law. In thus finally upholding the constitutionality of this law, the court paved the way for more intense and more effective prosecution of the Mormons in the 1880s.
October 4, The first number of the Contributor was issued. This became the official organ of the Young Men's Mutaul Improvement Association and was published until 1896.

1880
April 6, This was the fiftieth anniversary of the Church, and at the general conference which began on this date a special jubilee year celebration was inauguarated.

1878
Gas lights were gradually displaced by arc lights invented by Charles F. Bush.
Bland-Allison Act provides limited coinage of silver
The New York symphony orchestra was one of the first major orchestras founded.
The phonograph was invented by Edison

1879
George Baldwin Selden designs a gasoline-motored car.
Henry George published Progress and Poverty.

1880
Presidential election: James A. Garfield (REpublican) defeats Winfield S. Hancock (Democrat).
The incandecent lamp, perfected by Thomas Edison solved the problem of

grammar Department. In 1882 another addition to the building was added by A.O. Smoot at his own expense, consisting of three rooms at an expense of about $ 3,000. The next year 2 more rooms were added. Still another wing was added to the east side of the building in 1884.

1881
The Ladies Work Department was organized by Zina Y. Williams to give instruction in domestic arts and home training.

1882
The call for BYA-trained teachers far exceeded the supply.
March, The new church policy was to replace polygamists in the field of education at BYA with monogamist teachers.
August 28, The official beginning of regular welcomed Church assistance that continued through the years until the school was taken over by the Church and made an eleemosynary institution in 1896.

1883
The Church granted subsidies to train L.D.S. teachers.

1884
January 27, A fire destroyed the Lewis Building, "but the academy lived on." By the quick action of the Board rooms in the Provo tabernacle, the bank controlled by

Charitable actions, reminiscent of Old Testament jubilee celebrations, included rescinding half the debt owed to the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, distribution of cows and sheep among the needy, and advice to the Saints to forgive the worthy poor of their debts.
October 10, The First Presidency was reorganized, and John Taylor was sustained as the third president of the Church, with George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith as counselors.

1882
March 14, The Edmunds anti-polygamy bill passed the House of Representatives and a few days later it was signed by the president. The law defined polygamous living as "unlawful cohabitation" and disfranchised those who continued to live that way. The Mormons considered this an unwarranted denial of the right to local self-government. Serious prosecution under this law began in 1884.
August 18, The Utah Commission, authorieed in the Edmunds law, arrived in the territory. The five members of the commission, appointed by the president, had the responsibility of supervising election procedures in Utah. Since the result of its activities was to enforce the disfranchisement of much of the Mormon population, Church members considered its work grossly unfair.

1884
May 17, The Logan Temple was dedicated

home lighting.
The American Bell Telephone company was chartered.
Photography had been invented decades earlier, but George Eastman develops during the 1880s roll film and the cheap hand camera. He named it the Kodax.

1881
James A. Garfield assasinated; Chester A. Arthur succeeds as president.
The Boston symphony orchestra was organized.
1882
Chinese Exclusion Act

1883
Civil Rights cases
Pendleton Act begins federal civil-service appointment by merit
The Brooklyn Bridge is completed.
1884
Presidential election: Grover Cleveland (Democrat) defeats James G. Blaine (Republican)

A.O. Smoot, and the upstairs rooms in S.S. Jones Furniture Store, were secured so that after only one days postponement the school was opened once again. Forty-eight years BYA was without a building of her own. John Taylor assigned $5,000 of Church meager funds to assist in the erection of a new building George Q. Cannon his first Counselor in the First Presidency donated another $500. March 2, President Taylor and other general authorities visit Provo and select a new site for BYA. The Academy Board then paid a down-payment on the property in April 1884 of $1,300. Harvey H. Cluff was in charge of excavation. During the summer the foundation of a new building was laid on 5th North and University Avenue.

1885

The scattered accomodations proved inddequate and the Board of Trustess sought and received authorization to use a ZCMI warehouse located on 5th South and ____ East which structure cost $2,000 to remodel and became the home of the Academy from 1885 to Jan 1892. As a result of the dislocated situation enrollment declined and faculty salaries were not maintained for 3 or 4 years. Conditions so bad that janitor is dismissed.
Further construction on the BYA building is postponed indefinitely. Not until 1891, six years later, was work resumed. Miraculously the school missed only one day of classe during all the travail following the fire.
Legal battles flair between A.O. Smoot, Pres. of the Board of Trustees, and Pres. John Taylor over property donated by Young to the Academy.

1886

Other LDS academies began to make bids for the services of James E. Talmage, J. M. Tanner, and other BYA faculty members. During this financial hour of gloom Maeser was offered an attractive position at the University of Deseret where he could be sure of pay once a month

1885

Extensive prosecution under the Edmunds law continued in both Utah and Idaho. Many polygamists were imprisoned, while others fled into exile, some to Mexico. Mormons attempting to excape prosecution were said to be living on the "underground."
February 1, President John Taylor delivered his last public sermon in Salt Lake City, then went on the "undergroumd."
February3, An Idaho law was approved by the governor which prohibited all Mormons from voting through the devise of a "test oath."
March 22, The United States Supreme Court annulled the "test oath" formulated by the Utah commission, thus restoring the franchise to a number of Saints in the territory.

1886

A critical situation was evident in the Church with many people fleeing into exile in Mexico and Canada, and most of the leaders of the Church hiding. Similar conditions continued for the next three years. These years are sometimes call the years of the "crusade."

1885

Skyscrapers were first built in Chicago where tradition was less strong than in the East.The Home Insurance Building set the pattern by towering ten stories high.

1886

Haymarket riot
Otto Megenthaler invented the linotype which facilitated a great growth in the availability of the Daily Newspaper.
American Federation of Labor (AFL) organized.

to buy his groceries.
November, a group of Provo businessmen organize a Beneficiary Fund to keep the academy alive. For the 2 year period of its operation several thousand dollars was netted allowing the school to survive. A.O. Smoot was primarily responsible for its success.

1887
May 4, Maeser contemplates abandoning the Academy as do a number of the faculty all of whom had been unpaid for sometime. For the first time BYA faced the threatening crisis of wide-scale abandonment by the faculty.

1888
The Church Board of Education was organized, and Karl G. Maeser was called as the first superintendent of Church schools. Benjamin Cluff Jr. was made acting Principal of BYA.
Some key faculty members began to drift to other institutions.

1889
Febraury 9, The Methodist Church disclosed plans to build a Methodist University in Provo at a cost of from $300,000 to one million dollars. Reed Smoot, W.H. Dusenberry, A.O. Smoot Jr. and others were criticized for supporting the scheme by Cluff. Methodist were receiving token assistance in

1887
February 17,18, The Edmunds-Tucker Act passed Congress, and it became law without the signature of the president. Among other stringent provisions, the law disincorporated the Church, dissolved the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company and escheated its property to the government, abolished female suffrage, and provided for the confiscation of practically all the property of the Church.
July 25, President John Taylor died while in "exile" at Kaysville, Utah. The Twelve Apostles assume the leadership of the Church until 1889.
July 30, Under the provisons of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, suits were filed against the Church and the Perpetual Emigration Fund Company, and their propery was confiscated. A receiver for the property was appointed in November 1887, but the government allowed the Church to rent and occupy certain offices and the temple block.

1888
May 21, The Manti Temple was dedicated.

1889
The Young Woman's Journal, official organ of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, began publication. It was merged with the Improvement Era in 1929.
April 7, The First Presidency was reorganized, and Wilford Woodruff was sustained as the fourth president of the Church, with George Q.

1887
Interstate Commerce Act
Dawes Act confirms end of Indian Independence
trolley cars begin to replace cable cars as a major form of transportation in large cities.

1888
Presidential election: Benjamin Harris (Republican) defeats Grover Cleveland(Democrat)

1889
North American Review publishes "Wealth", by Andrew Carnegie.

	obtaining the Temple Block from the Brereton family upon which to build. The Brereton property ultimately became an important part of the BYU campus. December 2[illegible], The General board of Education recognized the BYA as the Latter-Day Saints Normal College.	Cannon and Joseph F. Smith as counselors.	
1890	1890 Battle with University of Utah over BYAs right to continue the teacher training program in compition with her own program. The establishment of a church University in Salt Lake threatens the future of the Provo Institution as the Church college. This threat was strongest in 1890 when under consideration was a plan to remove the Normal department from Provo to SLC. Maeser in his new position (although still Principal of BYA) supported the creation of a University of Zion in Salt Lake at the sacrifice of BYA. Benjamin Cluff, Jr., was appointed assistant principal of BYA. White and Blue were the colors adopted by BYA. Brigham Young's heirs transferred to the local Board of Trustees, the legal rights to sell BYA property and control BYA business. The first college yells and college banners were added by Pres. Cluff.	1890 Febraury 3, The Idaho "test oath" was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. September 24, President Wilford Woodruff issued a "Manifesto" which declared that no new plural marriages had been entered into with Church approval in the past year, denied that plural marriage had been taught during that time, declared the intent of the President of the Church to submit to the constitutional law of the land, and advised members of the Church to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by law. October 6, The "Manifesto" was unanimously accepted by a vote in the general conference of the Church. This marked the beginning of a growing reconciliation between the Church and the United States, which effectively paved the way for stathood for Utah.	1890 Wyoming becomes the first state to grant women full political equality three other western states followed before 1900. Sherman Antitrust Act Census shows end of frontier McKinley Tariff Serman Silver Purchase Act The book How the other Half Lives by Jacob A. Riis shows the extreme city poverty and slum conditions of American cities. During the 1890s a variety of "horseless" carriages are designed and sold on the open market in both Europe and America. Both continents are credited with the discovery.
	1891 March 16, Pres. Woodruff wrote Benjamin Cluff requesting that he join the faculty of the new LDS College in SLC which infuriated the Board of Trustees resulting in Woodruffs withdrawal of the call. The very existence of BYA is threatened by the attempted creation of a Church University. BYA is saved primarily by the joint efforts of Harvey H. Cluff and A.O. Smoot. Work was renewed on the BYA Building in the Spring of 1891 under the direction of Harvey H. Cluff who is credited with its completion in Jan. 1892 at which time it was dedicated and Maeser made his final speech before leaving the academy. The first summer school is organized.		1891 The Populist Party is formed in Cincinnati in May 1891.

October 16, The first Founder's Day was celebrated.
The Normal College was established and the first normal class was organized.
The student publication, BYA Student, was issued.
The normal and business journals were published.
November, The first baseball club was organized.
The Commercial College was established.
FAculty members were encouraged to take advanced school work in the East.

1892
January4, Karl G. Maeser delivered his farewell address.
The Education Building, known as the High School Building until 1922 was dedicated. It was the first building on lower campus. All the school assemblies were held in Room D until 1898.
Benjamin Cluff, Jr., became principal.
March, BYA was visited by President Eliot of Harvard University.
April 4, Both Maeser and Cluff were appointed by the First Presidency to be members of the committee to help establish the Churhc University in SLC.
June 23, BYA is $76,017.06 in debt according to President Smoot's statements to the First Presidency.
August, The first Summer School classes began on campus. The class instructors were Bonia Barber and Col. F.W. Parker and his wife.
The Military Department and the Ladies Military Department were organiaed at BYA. The men's division continued until 1896 and military classes were held until 1902.
The first Sunday School and MIA special courses for officers and teachers were offered.

1893
The Depression of 1893 forced a number of Church academies to close throughout the state. One positive

1892 Oct. 12
Articles of incorporation for the Relief Society were filed, after which it became known as the National Woman's Relief Society. The name was again changed in 1945 to Relief Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

1893
January 4, The president of the United States, Benjamin Harrison, issued a proclamation of amnesty to

1892
Homestead strike
Presidentail election: Grover Cleveland (Democrat) defeats Benjamin Harrison (Republican) and James B. Weaver (Populist).
Populist Party enters national politics.

1893
Industrial Depression begins.

effect was that the Church University scheme died out because of the financial panic.
March, The Board of Trustees are forced to ask the First Presidency to loan the Academy all of the tithing by the membership of Utah stake for the year 1893 in order to keep BYA alive.
The Academy awarded its first Bachelors Degree, a Bachelor of Pedagogy to George H. Brimhall.
May 2, The Athletic Club was organized. The primary sports played were football and baseball.
May 26, The Alumni Association was organized with George H. Brimhall appointed its first president.
The Art Department was organized under John Hafen.
The indebtedness and panic of 1893 threatened the life of BYA.

all polygamists who had entered into that relationship before 1 November 1890. The Utah Commission soon ruled that voting restrictions in the territory should be removed.
April 6, The Salt Lake Temple was dedicated by President Wilford Woodruff.
October 25, President Cleveland signed a resolution, passed by Congress, for the return of the personal property of the Church. Three years later, 28 March 1896, a memorial passed by Congress and approved by the president, provided for the restoration of the real estate of the Church.
September 8, The Salt Lake TAbernacle Choir, while on a major tour, sang at the Chicago World's Fair and won second prize in a contest. This was indicative of a new image for the Mormons. This same year, however, the Church was denied representation in the World's Parliament of Religion which met in Chicago.

1894
January 29, President Wilford Woodruff dfficially abandons the idea of founding a Church University.
April, Benjamin Cluff returns from a year of schooling at the Univessity of Michigan.
April, summer school increased from 2 weeks to 6 weeks

1894 July 17
President Grover Cleveland signed the bill which provided statehood for Utah. This culminated 47 years of effort on the part of the Mormons in Utah to achieve the status of statehood.
August 27, President Grover Cleveland issued a proclamation granting pardon and restoring civil rights to those who had been disfranchised under the anti-polygamy laws.
April, Wilford Woodruff announced the end of the policy of adoption, under which members had been sealed to prominent Church leaders. He re-emphasized the need for genealogical research and sealings along natural family lines.
November 13, The Genealogical Society of the Church, then known as the Genealogical Society of Utah was organized.

1894
Pullman strike
Wilson-Gorman Tariff includes income tax.

1895
March 6, A.O. Smoot, beloved president of the Board of Trustees since 1875, passed away. The Church Academy were enwrapped in mourning. Through the aid of the Church, BYA was freed from $80,000 indebtedness.

1895
March 4, The Utah Constitutional Convention met in Salt Lake City and John Henry Smith, a member of the Council of the Twelve, was elected President.

1895
Booker T. Washington addresses Atlanta Exposition
Pollock V. Farmer's Loan and Trust Co. declares income tax unconstitutiona
Pres. Cleveland intervenes in boundary disputes between Benenzuela and

College Building was erected by the Alumni Association. It was dedicated in 1898. Assemblies were held in College Hall from 1899-1941.
The Domestic Arts Department was organized under the direction of Mrs. C.S. Young.
July 20, The title of principal was changed to president.
May 22, Brigham Young Jr. replaces A.O. Smoot as Pres. of the BYA Board of Trustees.

1896

To save BYA from total domination by the Youngs heirs Cluff decides to give the Institution to the Church.
July 18, New articles of incorporation were adopted with the Church as the sponsor.
The Collegiate Department was organized on Founder's Day. At this time the normal training school was separated from the college.
George Q. Cannon became president of the Board of Trustees.
The Domestic Science Department began under the direction of Susa Y. Gates and Leah Dunford (Widtsoe) Laboratory work was included.
Utah intercollegiate football games were begun. BYA won the championship in 1897.
Oct. 16, The College of Arts and Sciences was established.
November, Jesee Knight replaces A.O. SMoot as the financial arm of the University.

1897

White and Blue, a student paper began publication.
Special class libraries were begun in the library.
Free Summer Schools offering short preparatory courses were established.
The Employment Bureau was established to offer aid to students.
The Collegiate Department offered B.S., B.Pd., B.L., and PH.B. degrees
The Literary Society was organized.
August, George Q. Cannon replaces Brigham Young Jr., as President of the Board of Trustees.

1896 Jan. 4

President Grover Cleveland signed the proclamation which admitted Utah into the union.

1897

July 22, The Brigham Young Monument, though not entirely completed, was unveiled at the intersection of Main and South Temple streets as part of the Pioneer Jubilee celebration in Salt Lake City.
November, The Improvement Era began publication as the official organ of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. Other Church organizations later joined in sponsoring the monthly magazine, which continued as the official voice of the Church until 1970.

British Guiana.
Boston opens the first subway.

1896

Plessy v. Ferguson established doctrine of "separate but equal" in civil rights.
The wireless telegraph is invented.
Presidential election: William McKinley (Republican) defeats William J. Bryan (Democrat)

	1898 The Beaver Branch of BYA was established. After 1907 it continued as the Murdock Academy. The first full-time librarian, Alfred Saxey, was employed. On Founder's Day, labs for physics, chemistry, mechanics, and natural science were subsidized by families of the alumni. The College Building constructed by the Alumni Association was dedicated this was the second BYA building erected on lower campus 1899 The College Song was written by Annie Pike (Greenwood). A new tune was written for this song by William F. Hahsen in 1930.	1898 April 28, A FIrst Presidency statement encouraged Latter-day Saints youth to support the American war effort in the Spanish-American War. This placed the Church firmly on the side of the war declarations of constituted governments and ended a policy of selective pacifism. Septmeber 13, Lorenzo Snow became fifth President of the Church. He chose George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith as counselors. 1899 may 8 Lorenzo Snow declared to a St. George, Utah conference, "The time has now come for every Latter-day Saint ...to do the will of the Lord and pay his tithing in full."	1898 Sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. Spanish-American War, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Wake, Guam annexed. Colonel THeodore Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders" gain national fame on San Juan Hill. Hawaii annexed. Teller Amendment. War ends Aug. 12, 3 months after it began. 1899 Samoa annexed. First Open Door Notes.
1900	1900 Graduation requirements were extended to four years. April 17, An exploring expedition to Mexico and South America was led by President Cluff. April 19, George H. Brimhall became the acting president, a position which he held until 1904. September 19, Athletic directors were appointed for BYA in basketball, baseball, and track. October 12, Football was banned from all church academies. The annual commencement exercises were held in the Provo Tabernacle until 1940. They were changed to the Joseph Smith Building in 1941.	1900 January 8, Lorenzo Snow issued an official statment during the last months of the Roberts investigation reaffirming the Church ban on polygamy. January 25, The United States House of Representatives voted to deny Utahn B.H. Roberts his seat following an investigation of the right of polygamists to hold office under the Constitution.	1900 Second Open Door Notes Presidential Election: William McKinley (REpublican) defeats William Jennings Bryant (Democrat) Major Walter Reed proved that yellow fever was transmitted by the bites of a species of mosquito.
	1901 February 15, Karl G. Maeser passed away. BYA was named the Church Normal Training School (1901-1908). April 12, Pres. Lorenzo Snow replaces George Q. Cannon as Pres. of the Board of Trustees. He becomes the first Pres. of the Church to be Pres. of the Board of Trustees. Summer, John Dewey was guest professor at the 1901 summer school at BYA. October, Pres. Joseph F. Smith became Pres. of the Board of Trustees of the BYA following the death of Lorenzo Snow.	1901 August 12, Elder Heber J. Grant dedicated Japan and opened a mission there as a first step in a renewed emphasis on preaching the gospel in all the world. Over the next two years Elder Francis M. Lyman, also of the Twelve, dedicated the lands of Africa Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, Russia, Finland, and Poland, though missionary work did not begin immediately in all these areas. October 10, Lorenzo Snow died at his home in the Beehive house. October 17, Joseph F. Smith was ordained sixth president of the Church, with John R. Winder and ANthon H. Lund as counselors.	1901 United States Steel becomes first billion-dollar corporation. McKinley assassinated; Theodore Roosevelt becomes President.

1902 January 11, The BYA Exploring Party was required by the First Presidency to return home to Utah on account of the war troubles in South America. The Training School Building with men's gymn was erected. The dedication was held on Febrarary 17. Men"s basketball began. Under the direction of Coach W. A. Colton, the BYA team was state champion during the school year 1905-06.	1902 The Church published in book form the first volume of Joseph Smith's History of the Church, edited by B.H. Roberts. Publication continued over the next decade, with a seventh volume added in 1932. January, The CHiidren's Friend began publication as an organ for Primary Association teachers. THe magazine later widened its audience to include children, then eliminated the teachers departments. August 4, The First Council of Seventy opened a Bureau of Information and Church Literature in a small octagonal booth on Temple Square. It was replaced by a larger building in March 1904 and by the present Visitor Center in 1966.	1902 The Muckrakers begin to write of the sordid conditions of society. Roosevelt intervenes to settle coal strike.
1903 Early in 1903 Reed Smoot, an alumnus and member of the Board of Directors of BYA was elected to the U.S. Senate. October 23, (Founder's Day) The name of the school was changed from Brigham Young Academy to Brigham Young University by the First Presidency. The student body was organized and the the first B.S. degrees were conferred. December 15, President Benjamin Cluff tendered his resignation from BYA stating that he was desirous of taking up another line of work.	1903 November 5, The Church announced purchse of the Carthage Jail as a historic site. Other sites in Vermont, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and Utah have since expanded the Church's role in historic preservation.	1903 Orville and Wilbur Wright of Ohio succeed in flying a machine heavier than air. Edison invented the Kinetoscope which permitted a single viewer to obtain the illusion of movement by the display of photographs taken as short intervals on a continuous roll of film.

August 19, President Cluff fails in his attempt to change the name of the institution to the Joseph Smith College.
December 15, the Board of Trustees voted appoint George H. Brimhall as acting president of the University.

1904
April 16, George H. Brimhall was officially appointed President.
The University Council (Presidency) was established.
Sabbatical leaves with pay were sanctioned.
Shop work began in the new Ironworks Building on 60 East 500 North.
The School of Arts and Industries (Trade) was organized.
The Point of Temple Hill was purchased in 1907 by the students and faculty.
The Polysophical Society was changed to "Lyceum," with outside talent dominating the programs.

1905
The grandstand on Temple Hill was erected for athletic purposes. It was located where the Joseph Smith Building now stands and was largely financed by Jesee Knight. On April 15, 1932, it was demolished by fire.

1906
May, Y Day originated when energetic faculty and students laid out and white washed a letter "Y" on a part of the 280 acres purchased on "Y Mountain." The emblem measured 332x120 feet.

1904
The Society for the Aid of the Sightless was orgniaed under Church direction to publish literature for the blind and aid in their education and general welfare. The Society became part of the Presiding Bishop's Office in 1962.
April 5, President Joseph F. Smith issued an official statement upholding the provisions of the 1890 Manifesto and invoking excommunication agaisnt persons violating the "law of the land" by contracting new plural marrigaes.

1905
January 1, The Dr. William S. Groves Latter-Day Saints Hospital opened in Salt Lake City and was dedicated three days later, the first in the modern Church hospital system. When the Church divested itself of its medical f acilities in September 1974, the system had grown to include 15 hospitals.
October 28, Elders John W. Taylor and Matthias F. Cowley, finding themselves out of harmony with the policy on plural marruagem submitted resignations from the Council of the Twelve which were announced to the Church 6 April 1906.
December 23, Church officials dedicated the Joseph Smith Memorial Cottage and Monument at Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont, the site of the Prophet's birth one hundred years earlier.

1906
The Sunday School introduced the Parents' Class churchwide as part of an increased emphasis on the importance of the home and of the parents' role in teaching their children the gospel.

1904
Theodore Roosevelt proposed the Roosevelt Corollary which, in effect, gave the U.S. police power in Latin America.
The Supreme Court ruled agaisnt the Northern Securities Company.
The Russo-Japanese War began.
Lincoln Steffens', one of many Muckraker authors, prevalent of the day, wrote The Shame of the Cities. Other famous "muckrakeing" authors included Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair.
Presidentail election: Theodore Roosevelt (Republican) defeated Alton B. Parker (Democrat).

1905
The first regular movie theater opened in Pittsburgh as patrons were entertained by the first American story film. "The Great Train Robbery". This was the beginning of what was to become a major American Industry.
The Treaty of Portsmouth ends the Fusso-Japanese War. Roosevelt is highly acclaimed for his participation in ending the war.
The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine is first applied to Santo Domingo.
The Supreme Court rules against laws regulating maximum working hours.
The orgnization known as the Industrial Workers of the World (I.W.W.) is founded.

1906
Lee DeForest invented the radio.
Work began on the Panama Canal which was completed in 1914.
The Hepburn Act gave the I.C.C. power to set railroad rates.
President Roosevelt secured from

On Founder's Day, an endowment of 500 acres on the Provo Bench (in Orem) was given by Jesse Knight.
B.A. degrees were approved by the Board of Trustees and the first one was conferred by BYU in 1907.

1907
The faculty and Board of Trustees contributed $1,000 for physics laboratory aparatus.
The cement walks on campus were paid for and laid by faculty, students and partons.
November 1, Brigham Young University made application to the Church to become the official Church Universtiy. This distinction was granted on May3, 1908 following some serious competition with other church schools.

1908
A site on Temple Hill was selected and 18 1/2 acres of land purchased for a Measer Memorial Building resulting in the beginning of an Alumni Association project first conceived in 1902. Groundbreaking began on June 3, 1908 with Joseph F. Smith and J. Golden Kimball as keynote speakers.

1909
The process of dividing the high schoolers from the college students was undertaken following the example of the University of Utah several years previous.
The campus was seriously divided over the theory of evolution as it was believed that many of the students were loosing their testimonys. The Board of Trustees moved to dispense with the services of 3 faculty members. A majority of the students sign a partition requesting that both the subject and the teachers be retained. All Utah was heated over the controversy.
The student body organization came into being known offically as the Student Body until 1933 when the

Summer, Joseph F. Smith visited the Saints in Europe, the first such visit of a serving president to an area. President Smith also visited Hawaii, Canada, and Mexico during his presidency.

1907
February, The United States Senate agreed to seat Utah Senator Reed Smoot. The vote culminated a three year investigation during which Church officials testified concerning polygamy and Church involvement in politics.
April 5, A vote of the general conference approved the First Presidency's sixteen-page summary statement of the Church position in the Smoot hearings. It was titled An Address: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the World .

1908
April 8, The First Presidency created a General Priesthood Committee on outlines which served until 1922. In fulfillment of its assignment, the committee created definte age groupings for Aaronic Priesthood office, provided systematic programs for year-round priesthood meetings, and in other ways reformed, reactivated and systematized priesthood work.

Congress the first Pure Food and Drug Act.
The book The Bitter Cry of the Children by John Spargo, a muckraking author, best portrayed the extreme poverty and slum conditions of American cities.
1907
Many Americans were unable to eat meat for weeks after reading The Jungle by Upton Sinclair.
A serious financial panic struck.
The Gentleman's Agreement was signed between the U.S. and Japan ending the futher immigration of "coolie" laborers.

1908
Henry Ford began sealing the famous Model T.
Presidential election: William Howard Taft (Republican) defeats William Jennings Bryan (Democrat).
The Era of President Taft is especially noted for "Dollar Diplomacy."

1909
The Ballinger-Pinchet Controversy over protecting natural resources erupts in Washington D.C..
The Payne-Aldrich Tariff raising rates resulted in a futher decline in the popularity of president Taft.

	title, Associated Students of BYU was used for the first time. President Taft visits BYU. The economy was especially lean as the faculty taught for part pay to carry the school over a financial crises. Invitational high school track meets were begun. The first high school year book was published. The road to Temple Hill was constructed. March 26-31, The University was organized into the following departments: Theology, Education, Philosophy and Psychology, English, Foreign Languages, Mathamatics, Biological Science, Geological Science, Chemistry, Physics, History and Social Science, Music, Art and Manual Training. August 31, The BYU Alumni Association is incorporated. October 16, Joseph F. Smith laid the cornerstone of the Measer Memorial Building. A building which ultimatley cost $115,000 of which, the Knight family donated $65,000 and the Alumni Association the remaining $50,000.		
1910	1910	1910 The Bishop's Building, an office building at 50 North Main for the Presiding Bishopric and auxiliary organizations opened. It served for over 50 years. January, The first issue of the Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine was published. This quarterly publication served as the organ of the Genealogical Society of Utah. It was discontin ued in October 1940.	1910- The NAACP was organized by William E.B. DuBois who demanded immediate negro suffrage. By this date eight southern states had disfranshised negroes in new constitutions. The two primary devices were the poll tax and the "grandfather clause". Negroes fell to the lowest points in nearly all respects since the days of slavery. The autocratic powers of Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House, were finally sharply curtailed.
	1911 The Measer Memorial Building is completed. The Brigham Young University experiences sever financail difficulties between 1911-1915 resulting in a University policy of deficit spending. Thefirst Timpanogos Hike was organized by Eugene L. Roberts.	1911 The Church adopted the Boy Scout Program and has since become one of the leading sponsors of this movement for young men. April 15, Collier's Magazine published a letter from Theodore Roosevelt refuting many charges made against Utah Senator Reed Smoot and the Church. This action helped defuse	1911 Ragtime music became very popular. Its mood was irreverent and orgiastic Irving Berlin's "Alexander's Ragtime Band" was the most popular although not the best of the ragtime tunes. Ragtime music initiated a dance craze that included the Bunny Hug, the Turkey Trot, the Grizzly Bear and the Fox Trot.

The yearbook was named the Banyan. In 1912 the name was changed to The Mizpah, but in 1913 the name was again changed to Banyan and continued under that name from that time on.

1912

Jesse Knight donates $500 which was used to build a Green House constructed just south of the College Building.

The faculty resolved to institute graduate work for the M.S. degree, however, President Brimhall did little to carry it forward until 1916.

Feburary 7, The first enrollemnt ceiling was set at BYU. It allowed for 1,300 high school and 250 college students with the number of paid instructors set at 60 for the high school and 15 for the college

Emmaline B. Wells received the first honorary degree given by BYU.

October, The Y Bell was placed in the Education Building tower. In 1949 it was moved to upper campus where it remained until 1959 when the Y Bell tower was erected as a permanant home for the bell.

The ornamented gate to the southwest entrance of lower campus was erected by the high school.

December 11, The Alumni Association purchased 42 acres of land on Temple Hill (where many campus buildings are now located) from William H. Brereton in an effort to meet the final financial obligations incurred on the Measer Memorial Building. They divided the property into housing lots, and began the interesting "Manavo-The Alumni City" project.

1913

The Women's Gymnasium on University Avenue was constructed from funds raised through the sale of 10,000 shares of Utah Lake Irrigation Company stock and a loan.

March, The Utah High School Basketball Tournament began at BYU.

an anti-Mormon propaganda surge of 1910-11.

1912

A seminary at Granite High School in Salt Lake City opened, marking the commencement of an important released-time weekday education program for young Latter-day Saints. As the seminary program grew, the Church phased out its involvemtn in academies, which were Church sponsored high schools or junior colleges.

November 8, The First Presidency created a Correlation Committee headed by Elder David O. McKay and asked it to coordinate scheduling and prevent unnecessary duplication in the programs of Church auxiliaries. A social Advisory Committee of the General Boards was merged with it in 1920. The new Correlation-Social Advisory Committee issued a major report 14 April 1921 offering proposals for correlating priesthood and auxiliary activities; many of its recommendations have since been adopted.

1913

The Church established the Maori Agricultural College in New Zealand. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1931 and never rebuilt.

March, The Society for the Aid of the Sightless began publishing a monthly braille periodical, the Messenger to the Sightless .

1912

Child labor laws were passed in 38 states by this date.

The Bull Moose Party headed by Theodore Roosevelt gained a short-lived national prominence.

Presidential election: Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) defeats Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive) and William Howard Taft (Republican).

1913

The Underwood Tariff reduces duties.

The Federal Reserve System was established.

The St. Louis Blues was published by William C. Handy of Memphis, the Negro "Father of the Blues". He later published the St. Louis Blues and the Beale Street Blues.

	It was expanded in 1953 and renamed the New Messenger.	The Sixteenth Amendment permitting an income tax ratified. The Seventeenth Amendment providing for the direct election of Senators was ratified.
1914 Jesse Knight endowed BYU with $100,000 in the form of bonds a portion of the interest of which was used in 1939 to build the Allen and Amanda Knight Halls. BYU Girls Day was established. There were unofficial reports that the school was to be shut down and moved to Salt Lake City and consolidated with the Latter-Day Saint University. The situation was grave as the school owed more than $185,000.	1914 January, The Relief Society Magazine appeared as a monthly magazine containing lesson material for use in the women's auxiliary of the Church. The magazine carried stories, poetry, articles, home-making helps, news, and lesson material until it ceased publication in December 1970. The Relief Society introduced its first uniform courses of study organized around four general themes. The pattern was altered in 1921 to include theology, work and business meetings, literature, and social service. These developments built upon a " mother's class" started in 1902 with lesson material provided by the stakes.	1914 The Panama Canal through Central America connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was oompleted. The Clayton Antitrust Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act completed President Wilson's New Freedom program. American troops seized the Mexican port of Vera Cruz. By this date Europe is divided into two armed camps with the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary) on one side and the Triple Entente (England, France, and Russia) on the other. World War I began in Europe when a Sebbian patriot assassinated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne on June 28, 1914. August 4, President Wilson pleaded with the American people to remain neutral in thought and action to the situation in Europe.
1915		1915 The modern Ku Klux Klan originated in Georgia but gained strength only in the 1920s. They were most dedcated to an attack on Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Aliens. The organization boasted 5 miilion members by 1924. Brooker T. Washington, the most important figure in American negro history died. He was the founder of the Tuskeggee Institute in Alabama and had served a life time preparing his people for civilization The impact of the movies on political thought was demonstrated by the "Birth of a Nation" which glorified the terroristice role of the Ku Klux Klan during reconstruction. U.S. troops intervene in Haiti. The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock by T.S. Eliot is published. May 7, A german U-boat sank the Lusitania and 1200 lose their lives including 128 Americans.

		William Jennings Bryan resigns as Secretary of State in protest to Americans traveling on belligerent ships.
1916 May 26, Maple Flat "Y" Pony Trail was built. Maple Flat is a small meadow with a brook located above the "Y". In early history the place was regularly frequented by both faculty and students. December, The south part of Manavu where the David O. McKay and the Physical Science Buildings now stand was transferred to BYU by the Alumni Association.	1916 June 30, The First Presidency and the Twelve issued a doctrinal exposition clarifying the use of the title "Father" as it is applied to Jesus.	1916 Wilson prods Congress to enact more social legislation. Francisco Villa, a Mexican bandit, raids Columbus, New Mexico killing 17 Americans. General John J. Pershing is sent into Mexico but fails to capture Villa. U.S. marines intervene in Santo Domingo and were not withdrawn until 1924, although American control of their customs service continued. Marines also landed in Nicaragua. U.S. participates in renewed armed intervention in Mexico. February, Both England and Germany reject Wilson's peace proposals. May, Germany supports a "Sussex Pledge" wherein she agrees not to sink merchant ships "without warning and without saving human lives." June, Congress passed the National Defense Act which increased the size of the army, placed the state militia under federal control and, inaugurated military training in schools and colleges. Presidential election: Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) defeats Charles Evans Hughes (Republican).
1917 University Administration and students jointly supported the war effort. Special assemblies were held and for the June commencement President Brimhall even wrote a special patriotoc poem. May 2, a petition was sent to the administration having been signed by a majority of college and high school students requesting that school be let out early so that they could join the army. October, sixty-five Utah County lads left for basic training in preparation for combat duty in France. In the war effort the school collected over $7,000 in Liberty Bonds drives.	1917 The Church Administration Building at 47 East South Temple was completed.	1917 The Danish West Indies or Virgin Islands were purchsed from Denmark. A literacy test restricted European immigration. January 31, Germany renews unrestricted submarine war fare which resulted in the sinking of eight American ships between Feb. 3 and April 1. March, The Russian Revolution where by the Tsar of Russia was overthrown and a republican form of government established occurred. It was soon overthrown in a counter-revolution which left the Communists in control. April 2, The U.S. declared war on the Central Powers. The Railroad control Act gave the government the right to operate American railroads.

1918
The University grew phenominally in the following 5 years from an enrollment of 290 to 864 daytime students.
August 19, a branch of the students Army Training Corps was established on campus for both men and women after permission had been granted from both Church and state officials.
Of interest is the fact that Ernest L. Wilkinson (future president of BYU) was one of those who participated in this program.
As a result of the increased enrollment caused by the new military training program the University received authorization to build a Mechanic Arts Building for SATC use on Temple Hill to accomodate the new situation. A one story structure was soon completed and called the Mechanic Arts Building. In 1935 when 2 other floors were added it was renamed the Brimhall Building.
October 15,to Jan. 1, the outbreak of a serious influenza epidemic forced the school to close down.
The influenza,which doctors did not know how to effectively treat,swept the nation bringing death to many.
Sixteen former BYU students gave their lives in World War I,eight of which died of flue in France.

1919
Football was reinstated as an approved sport at BYU having been banned since October 1900 at which time it was replaced with basketball which was felt to be a "sissy sport."
April 3, Elder David O. McKay was made head of the Church schools with 2 other apostles Stephen L. Richards and Richard R. Lyman appointed as Assistant Commissioners.
May, the first Masters degrees were awarded.
July 20, Jesse Knight tenders his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees.

1918
October 3, While contemplating the meaning of Christ's atonement, Jospeh F. Smith received a manifestation on the salvation of the dead and the visit of the Savior to the world of spirits after his crucifixion.
A report of the experience was published in December.
November 19, Joseph F. Smith died six days after his eightieth birthday.
Because of an epidemic of influenza no public funeral was held for the Church President.
Novemeber 23, Heber J. Grant was sustained and set apart as President of the Church during a meeting of the Twelve in the Salt Lake Temple.
He selected as counselors Anthon H. Lund and Charles W. Penrose.

1919
January, The Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution established prohibition. Church leaders supported the movement toward nationwide prohibition and opposed the amendment's repeal in 1933.
November 27, Pres. Grant dedicated the temple at Laie, Hawaii, the first Latter-day Saint temple outside of the continental U.S..
Construction began soon after the site was dedicated in June 1915.

May, A selective service act was passed which required all men to register for the draft.
Dec. 18, Congress approved the 18th Amendment as a means of eliminating drunkeness. Prohibition was later repealed by another amendment.

1918
January 22, President Wilson presents congress with his 14 point program for a just peace.
November 11, An Armistice calls a halt to the war in Europe.

1919
Jan. 18, The Peace Conference opened at Versailles.
Feb., the constitution for a League of Nations was founded.
The RAdio Corporation of American (RCA) largely controlled by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies was organized.
The Bolsheviks who have assumed power in Russia declare ideological warfare on the non-Soviet world.
The Great Red Scare occurred in the U.S.
The Palmer raids were one result.

1920	1920 The Speech Department was organized with T. Earl Pardoe as the chairman. The Church Teacher's College was changed to the School of Education. Sabbatical leaves were granted each six years.. BYU women during the twenties bobbed their hair shortened their skirts and wore makeup much as did the rest of the nation. A new school of Arts and Sciences was approved and established. August, authorization was given to grant Bachelor of Science degrees as well as Bachelor of Art degrees.	1920 Elder David O. McKay of the Twelve and President Hugh J. Cannon of Liberty Stake traveled 55,896 miles in a world survey of Church missions for the First Presidency. The pair visited the Saints in the Pacific I islands, New Zealand, Australia, and Asia, and then made stops in India, Egypt, and Palestine before visiting the missions of Europe.	Jack Dempsey defeated Jess Willard and held the heavy weight crown until 1926 when he lost it to Gene Tunney. President Wilson suff ers a stroke while campaigning for the treaty. November 19, the Senate rejects the Treaty. Strikes reflect postwar economic dislocation. Race riots also breakout. At this time the cost to make a 3 minute long distance phone call coast to coast was $15,65. This was a substancial savings from the $22.20 charged for the same call in 1915. 1920 The Esch-Cummins Transportation Act returns railroads to partial private management. The Sacco-Vanzetti trial begins and lasted for seven years before both are executed. The Detroit Daily News was the first to broadcast news programs. KDKA (Pittsburgh) was the first radio station to broadcast scheduled programs just in time to announce election returns on November 2. Presidential election: Warren G. Harding (Republican) defeated James M. Cox (Democrat). The Red Scare occured as a popular hysteria permiated the air andmany citizens were denied free speach and free press and aroused legislatures made memberhsip radiaial organizations a criminal offense. Attorney General Palmer took several thousand people into custody and eventually deported about 500 aliens without due process. Al Capone moved from New York City to Chicago where he began his ill-egal opperation. In 24 states criminal-syndicalism laws made membership in the Social-ist or Communist parties a criminal offense. The Administration of Warren G. Harding beginning in 1920 was one of the three most spotted with corruption and intregue in U.S. history the other two being that of Ulysses S. Grant and Richard M. Nixon.

January, The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified which forbade the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages, which were defined as those containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alchohol. Despite federal efforts to enforce the measure, drinking not only increased but became more fashionable during the decade.
March, The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles a second time.
By this date there were approximately 8 million automobiles on the roads.
By 1930 there were about 23 million.
The Ku Klux Klan revived its crusade for Americanism in the 1920's and defined Americanism as white protestant domination. The Klan became as powerful in parts of the North as it was in the South.
The U.S. embarked on 2 decades of isolationism. "We seek," announced Warren G. Harding, "no part in directing the destinies of the world."
A speculative fever gripped the Nation and temporarily blurred economic reality. Gradually, but unexorable, stock prices climbed.
The Chrleston and the Black Bottom were the most popular dances throughout the decade. The most popular songs were "The Love Nest," "Hot Lips," and "I Gotta Have You."
Jazz, made famous by Paul Whiteman and others, was also p opular. By the end of the twenties taste in popular singing changed with the advent of the "crooners". The actions of a growing number of young people during the twenties expecially young women, deeply worried and alarmed older Americans. short, above the knee dresses; acrobatic dancing, such as the Charleston; necking parties; and frank discussions of sex by the country's youth all demonstrated that they were bent on freedom.
During the twenties the family lost a great deal of its importance as the stable, ultimate unit of social life. Children avoided

1921
The School of Education was renamed the College of Education. The School of Arts and Sciences was renamed the College of Arts and Sciences and a College of Commerce and Business Administration was created.
In an effort to increase the number of women students at BYU, women were granted free tuition. The Relief Society of the Church, in addition, established a fund to aid worthy women who desired to attend the institution.
The Extension Division was organized with Lowry Nelson as its director.
The Research Division was organized.

1921
The M-Men and Gleaner departments in MIA were introduced churchwide to serve the special needs of young people from ages 17 to 23.

parents and turned to their own generation for Models of behavior. Fathers used the home as a resting place between motor trips, rounds of golf, and business junkets. Mothers bought processed foods, reduced their household labors with machines, spent more time at the country club and bridge parties, and relied upon the schools to rear, as well as, educate their children. The American divorce rate reached one for every six marriges in 1930. The highest in the world except in Russia.
The favorite movies during the twenties included Shoulder Arms (1918), the Kid (1921), The Covered Wagon (1923) starring Cecil B. de Mille's, the Gold Rush (1925), the King of Kings (1927) which made the life of Christ seem sensational, and City Lights (1931). Walt DIsney was the most successful translator of the comic strip into movies; his Mickey Mouse was very popular.
Radio programs gave the movies their most serious competition. Dramatic fare was mostly limited to serials like the humerous "Amos'n Andy", the melodramatic "Gang Busters", the Western "Lone Ranger", and most of all "soap operas" designed for housewives and feeding insatiable taste for the lugubrious.

1921
Foreign Emigration to this country was seriously restricted.
The Washington Naval Conference placed limitations on the naval arms race that followed World War I.
Bankers led by Morgan and the Du Ponts obtained control over the General Motors Corporation.
August 25, Congress adopted a joint resolution declaring the war with Germany at an end.

March, the high school was restructured into an appendage of the college of Education. Soon thereafter with other restrictions it was completely separated from the University.
March 14, Jesse Knight, BYU's great benefactor, passed away.
April 29, George H. Brimhall was released as active president of BYU and was at the same time appointed professor and Director of theology at BYU which position he held for 11 years.
May, President Harris, although not yet fully in office, had a honorary Doctorate of Laws bestowed upon president Brimhall.
July1, Franklin S. Harris became the third president of BYU. He remained president until June 30, 1945.
Drama was introduced in the Little Theatre and College Hall.
The Rocky Mountain Drama Festival began.
August, the idea of an Alpine Summer School deep in the North Fork of the Provo Canyon was first conceived by President Harris to more easily facilitate the study of nature. Several acres of land were purchased where theAspen Grove Family Camp is now located.
September 21, The Y News, a student publication, replaced the White and Blue.
The idea of a Leadership Week was first conceived by President Harris and presented to the Board of Trustees where it was well received and soon thereafter implimented.
November-The Heber J. Grant Oratorical Contest began.
The first honorary fraternity, the TKA--speech was organized.

1922

January 23, Leadership Week began. the name was changed to Education Week in 1963.
January 25, The College of Applied Science was organized to include work of the departments of Agriculture, Home Economics, Mechanical Arts and other lines of like nature.

1922

The old Primary Children's Hospital opened in Salt Lake City.

1922

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff raised rates to the highest level thus far in American history.
Benito Mussolini became dictator of Europes first fascist nation.
George Sutherland of Utah and a BYU graduate became a Justice of the Supreme Court and served in that

The first dean of women was appointed.
A Graduate Division was organized and headed by Dr. Christen Jensen. The following year the first 7 in BYU history received the Masters Degree. The name Graduate School was first applied April 1929.
The academic costume at commencement was made a requirement for faculty and graduates.
March, the proposal to rename the "high school" building on University avenue the Education Building was authorized.
July 14, The first six week Alpine School began. In the absence of buildings, army tents were secured for the use of the faculty and students. The curriculum was largely natural sciences. The school was abandoned in 1942.
BYU was adcredited by the Northwestern Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.
The football team was admitted into the Rocky Mountain Conference.

1923

Within 2 years from his arrival at BYU, president Harris had raised the percentage of Ph.Ds to 11.3% of the teaching staff as compared to the 1.9% when he became president.
Spring, The Alumni Announcer became the official publication of the BYU Alumni Association. It served as the second most important discemination of campus information with the Y News being the first.
May, The Alumni Association held one of the best attended and well planned alumni reunions in BYU history. For the occasion George H. Brimhall wrote a poem entitled "Build Alumni Build."
June 6, the remaining Manavu property was transferred to BYU by the Alumni Association for 1 dollor plus the incurred debt of nearly $8000 yet remaining on the property. Thus ended the dream of an Alumni City.
July, The Alumni Association implimented plans to create chapters of the parent organizations throughout the United States. Ultimately

1923

The Church purchsed a part of the Hill Cumorah. Additional acquistions in 1928 gave the Church possession of the entire hill and adjacent lands.
January 21, Creation of a stake in Los Angeles illustrated the growth of the Church outside the Intermountain area. In the past World War I era this growth continued rapidly.
August 26, President Grant dedicated the Alberta Temple, which had been under construction for nearly a decade.

capacity for 16 years.
The Readers Digest was founded and soon attained the largest circulation of any magazine in the world. The purpose of the monthly magazine was to shorten and simplify an author's product. The publication gave concession to the publics' weakness for quick easy reading matter and represented a decline in intellectual standards.

1923

The Weekly Magazine was founded in New York by Briton Hadden and Henry R. Luce. It quickly put the reader in touch with the intimate and salient facts of all phases of world affairs, but it did not require him to think about them.
Germany defaulted on her reparations payments. The Dawes Plan scaled down reparation payments and provided loans to restore a sound German currency.
Agust 2, President Warren G. Harding died while in office and was succeeded by Calvin Coolidge.

branch organizations were organized throughout the Rocky Mountain West, Washington D.C., New York City, and Chicago. This was a major Alumni program for 30 years.
October, President Harris announced that all future university buildings would be built upon the hill and that all property between upper and lower campus would be purchased and residential halls constructed.
Tuition at BYU was between $24 and $38.
October 1, The name Cougars was first adopted as a nickname for the BYU athletes.
November 26, The Carnegie retirement plan began for the BYU staff.
BYU was accredited by the American Council on Education.

1924

The Church approved the erection of a new library building at a cost of $125,000. Ground breaking for the Heber J. Grant Building was held on Founders Day October 16, 1924.
The Alumni Association launched the Campus Improvement Drive for $10,000 to beautify University grounds. On "Y Day" a program of beautification of University Hill began. A cement road and walkway were started as was a beautiful garden encircling the hill.
The big "Y" on the mountain east of campus was lit for the first time.
The Women's Athletic Association began.
The LDS College Museum, formerly the Deseret Museum, was contributed to BYU.
BYU was accredited by the National Association of Colleges and Universities.

1925

The very continuation of BYU was again threatened in 1925 because of the Churches inability to finance their programs. Between 1921 and 1924 the church closed 12 church Academies and implimented a less expensive seminary program in 59 high schools in the state. They seriously considered closing all

The first Autumn Leaf Hike to Maple Flat was conducted. Maple Flat is a meadow with a small brook some distance above the "Y" on the mountain.

1924

March 21, A First Presidency statement answered criticism of unauthorized plural marriages by once again confirming the Churchs policy against the practice. Overzealous and mistaken clique's within the Church were excommunicated when discovered.
RAdio broadcast of general conference began on KSL, the Church-owned station. Coverage was expanded into Idaho in 1941.

1925

December 6, Melvin J. Ballard established a mission in South America with headquarters in Buenos Aires, Argentina, opening the Church's formal missionary work in South America.

1924

Josef Stalin assumed control of the Communist party in Russia.
Henry Ford retained leadership in the auto industry by lowering the price of the Model T to the all-time record of $290.
Presidential election: Calvin Coolidge (Republican) defeated John W. Davis (Democrat) and Robert M. La Follette (Progressive).

1925

The trial of John Scopes, a Tennessee school teacher who had taught Darwinian principles in his classes, was closely watched by the nation as it determined whether such ideas could be taught in the classroom. Scopes was convicted but the affair spelled the defeat of Fundamentalism.

church sponsored schools in favor of the seminary or Institute programs. David O. McKay was the great defender of retaining BYU and other church schools against equally strong opposition.
President Harris organized the first College of Fine Arts in Western American which included the art, music, and speech and dramtic arts departments. Gerrit de Jong Jr., a cultured Dutch immigrant, served as the first dean.
The Associated women students was organized.
Cleo and Tarbo, a pair of wild cougars, first came to BYU in 1925. Their home remained on the south side of Temple Hill until 1930 when Tarbo died and Cleo pined away until sent to Liberty Park Zoo in Salt Lake City.
October, on Founders Day the Semi-Centennial celebration of BYU began. The dedication of the Heber J. Grant Library was the main feature.
October, the name of the Brigham Young University Alumni Association was changed to the Associated Alumni of Brigham Young University.

1926
Credits from BYU were recognized by the Association of American Colleges.
A regular program of Sabbatical leaves was initiated by President Harris for faculty with professional rank. He also began the policy of paying faculty members on a 12 month program rather than 9 which left them without wages for 3 months of the year.
February, A. Rex Johnson began a 12 year tenure as the first General Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association.
February, The Alumni Association began the publication of a new magazine the Y Alumnus.
April 7, Adam S. Bennion, Superintendent of Church Schools announced that the First Presidency of the Church had established a policy to eventually withdraw from the academic field and that Ricks, Weber, and BYU would soon go. The First Presidency

1926
Weekday religious education was expanded to include college students with the erection of the first institute of religion adjacent to the University of Idaho at Moscow.

By this date the Flapper was the primal figure. Skirts had risen to the knee, underclothing had been mostly discarded, and hair was clipped to a bob. Lipstick and rouge, hitherto considered badges of loose women, were freely applied in public, She smoked cigaretts, drank bootleg, liquor and danced to jazz most of the night "cheek to cheek." She went for joyrides at high speed in automobiles or parked in a dark lane for a petting party.

1926
Ernest Hemingway gained national prominence with The Sun Also Rises and Farewell to Arms (1929). Hemingway more than any other writer created the twentieth century American prose style.
[illegible] respectable with the latest Book-of-the-month-Club [illegible] alongside the latest issues of Time and the Reader's Digest on the living room table.

Nylon was discovered by duPont chemists.

continued to make similar statements for the succeeding four or five years.
August, Harris was invited to attend the two week 3rd Pan-Pacific Scientific Congress held in Tokyo, Japan to present a scientific paper on his experiments with alkali, The Church authorized Harris to lengthen his visit into an arround the world trip for an entire year to enhance the prestige of the University and the Church. Dr. L. John Nuttall served as acting President for that year.

1927
Work began on a stadium and playing field located on the hillside just north of the Measer Building on land formerly owned by the Alumni Association . The Association encouraged massive support for the structure resulting in over 3,000 persons contributing.
September, The Y Alumnus, the official Alumni publication was discontinued for financial reasons.

1927
October 23, President Grant dedicated the Arizona Temple at Mesa, completing a project begun six years before.

1927
By this date over 700 broadcasting stations were competing for the air thus resulting in the establishment of the Federal RAdio Commission for regulatory measures.
The Columbia Broadcasting system was organized to compete with the RCA.
Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees was baseball's idol and in 1927 the "King of swat" hit sixty home runs to extablish a record not broken until the 1960s.
At the height of his power (1927-1929), mobster, Al Capone commanded 700 henchmen and an empire that federal agents estimated to earn $105,000,000 during 1927 in proceeds from liquor, gambling, brothels, and other rackets. Gangland killings were common.
Credit or installment buying became extremely popular as in this year 75% of the automobiles and an equal percentage of radios were purchsed in this manner.
By this date advertising had become big business with some 1.5 billion dollars spent to create consumer preference.
The inhabitants of the Virgin Islands were made U.S. citizens.
President Coolidge vetoed the McNary Haugen bills to subsidize farmers.
May 20, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made a lone non-stop flight from New York to Paris the first such flight in history.

1928
October 26, The stadium was completed and dedicated on this date having costed approximately $25,000. A majority of this amount was donated by Alumni, faculty and students.
November 20, BYU was finally accredited by the Association of American Universities, the highest accrediting adjency, after an eight year long battle.

1928
The YMMIA introduced a Vanguard program for 15-16 year old boys. After the National Boy Scout organization created the Explorer program in 1933, patterned in part after the Vanguards, the Church adopted explorer scouting.
Janurary, Beginning in this month, priesthood quorums met during the Sunday School hour for gospel instruction under a correlated experiment lasting ten years. This Priesthood Sunday School experiment included classes for all age groups, with Tuesday evening reserved as an activity night for both priesthood and young women.

1928
In the Kellogg-Briand Pact, American diplomats went beyond disarmament and solemnly agreed to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy.
Ford replaced the Model T with the Model A.
Air transportation boomed reaching a total of 48 regular lines in 1928 and serving almost 400 cities in the U.S.

The Roosevelt Corollary was formally renounced and replaced by the J. Reuben Clark Memorandum. Thereafter theU.S. was irrevocably committed to a course called "the policy of the Good Neighbor", toward the Latin American republics.
Presidential election: Herbert C. Hoover (Republican) defeated Alfred E. Smith (Democrat). Hoover prophesied, as he accepted the Republican nomination in 1928, "we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

1929
The Department of Religion was founded.
May 2, The Commissioner of Education announced that the Church disfavored the continued employment of faculty members in violation of either the Word of Wisdom or tithing.
June, President Harris and Kiefer B. Sauls embarked on a 3 month assignment to study the problems of the Jewish people in Russia. Harris had been appointed Chairman of the ICOR commission. Edward H. Holt served as acting president.
June, The Alumni Association launched the first permanant endowment fund and in one evening about 300 members contributed $8,500. President Heber J. Grant himself donated $1,000 of that abount. The Association ultimately sought 2 and 1/2 million dollars

1929
July 15, The Tabernacle Choir and Organist initiated a weekly network radio broadcast on NBC. Richard L. Evans joined the program with his sermonettes in June 1930. "Music and the Spoken Word" switched with KSL Radio to the CBS network program in broadcasting history.

1929
Annual production of automobiles rose from 1.9 million in 1920 to 4.8 million in 1929. Gasoline production multiplied 4 times. Station attendants competed to provide service until the humblest motorist was treated like a prince.
The Agricultural Marketing Act was passed. It was disigned to solve the problem of the farm surplus without government price fixing by taking surpluses off the market at harvest time. The Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in 1936.
During the twenties, movies became big business. The average weekly theater admissions rose from forty million in 1922 to eighty million in 1929. The stars of the day included Rudolph Valentino, Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks.

	in contribution but a nationwide depression which followed was a prime factor in its discontinuence. The first collegiate football game was played in the new stadium. BYU ties the University of Utah in football for the first time since the reinitiation of the sport in 1920. November 14, The Alumni Association was commissioned by President Heber J. Grant to poll Alumni to ascertain whether the BYU should be closed. Apostle Richard R. Lyman (also President of the Alumni Association) reported to the student body on this date that BYU was going to live.		October 29, Tuesday, prices broke sharply, slowly the nations business atrophied and the greatest Depression in American history resulted. Stock prices plunged rapidly lower losing 40 per cent in one month. Millions were ruined by the crash. Hoover attributed it to a failure of business confidence and chose not to adopt socialist programs to counteract it.
1930	1930 During the thirties BYU authorized the federal government to use the facilities at Alpine Summer school when not in use, by the school. The government used the facilities as a C.C.C. camp during the Depression with the only incident of regret being that the kitchen-dining hall was destroyed by fire during their occupancy. The first Homecoming Day came in the fall of 1930. Prior to this time there had been frequent class reunions in the spring-time, but never a general Homecoming Day. November 15, President Harris visited the various branches of the Church in Mexico for 6 weeks instructing them on techniques of agriculture. While there he visited U.S. Ambassader to Mexico, J. Reuben Clark Jr..	1930 April 6, The century of the Church's orgnization was observed at general conference in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. Special features of the anniversary included a pageant "The Message of the Ages," and historical articles in Church magazines. B.H. Roberts prepared the Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as a centennial memorial.	1930 Unemployment climbed 4 million at the end of 1930; 7 millionby October 1931; 11 million when the nation voted to replace Hoover with Roosevelt and perhaps 14 million when Roosevelt took office. New investments dropped from $10 billion to $1 billion between 1929 and 1932. Industrial production in the same years declined more than 50 percent. The average wage of factory workers went down 60 percent, and only the fortunately few had jobs at any wage. National income slumped from $81 billion in 1929 to $41 billion in 1932. Eighty-five thousand businesses and 5,000 banks failed. The number of tractors increased from 230,000 in 1920 to 920,000 in 1930 as farming became mechanized. By this date 56.2 percent of the population was urban. By this date 40 % of the nations families owned radios. The cost to make a long distance telephone call from coast to coast was only $7.25. This was an important saving as the same call in 1915 cost $22.20 and in 1919 $15.65. Rates continued to decline and by 1940 were only $4.00, in 1959 only $2.25 and in 1974 only $1.45. American architectue during the Depression finally eliminated imitation of historical styles. One reason for this was that lavish

1931
The BYU administrative offices were moved from lower campus into the Measer Memorial building which building contineed to serve as the administration Building until the completion of the Abraham O. Smoot Building in 1961.

1932
The General Authorities were of the opinion that specialists in the field of religion ought to replace regular faculty in the teaching of religion at BYU. During the 1930's the Department of Religion was staffed with specialists in various aspects of Mormon Doctrine.
"The Cougar Song" was written by BYU Student Clyde D. Sandgren.
Faculty salaries were reduced by 10 percent.
The Church found it necessary to re-emphasized the fact that regular employees at BYU were expected to be full tithe-payers. Harris was furnished a complete roster of the faculty classifying them into 3 main catagories as to their payments of tithing. The roster showed that only 36 % of the teachers were tithe payers while 39% were part and 25% were non-tithe payers.
July 29, George H. Brimhall, former BYU President and currently a member of the religion faculty, committed suicide. Brimhall was 79 years old.

1933
The Cougars won the Rocky Mountain Conference in basketball and produced their first All-American basketball player. Elwood Romney.

applied ornament was no longer economically possible. Even the "modernistic" style of the twenties was to expensive.

1931
Al Capone was imprisoned for income-tax violations.
September, Japanese troops used an explosion on the South Manchurian Railway as an excuse to over run the entire Manchurian province.
An embargo of strategic materials, especially oil was suggested by the Secretary of State but ignored by state officials of the Western nations. The U.S. did, however, pass the Stimson Doctrine which stated that the U.S. would refuse to recognize territorial settlements imposed by force.

1932
The kidnapping and death of Charles A. Lindbergh's small son made national headlines for weeks.
Japanese troops occupied Shanghai, China following the first major air assault directed against a civilian population.
Congress passed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which allowed the government to loan money to banks and railraods on the theory that stability at the top of the business structure would benefit all the people.
Presidential election: Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat) defeated Herbert Hoover (Republican).

1933
During the first "hundred days" of the New Deal, Roosevelt enacted a Bank "holiday"; an Emergency Banking Act; the Tennessee Valley

The BYU Press Department was organized with multilith and mimeograph services.
The academic standing of the faculty began to increase rapidly.
Enrollment reaches 1,606 day-time students.
May 11, Faculty salaries were reduced by another 12 1/2 percent making a total reduction for the Depression years of 22 1/2 percent.

1934
Each faculty member was individually interviewed by the General Authorities as to his faithfulness and loyalty to all principles of the Gospel. The interviews were in response to numerous complaints continually received by the General Authorities that false doctrine was being taught at BYU. Questions were asked concerning his faith, church positions held, whether he prayed, payed his tithing and attended Church. Several faculty members found it convenient to accept employment elsewhere.

1935
The National Youth Amdinstration (NYA) was established.
Two additional stories were added to the Mechanical Arts Building

1934
The general board of the Sunday School officially recognized the Junior Sunday School which had been part of some ward programs for many years.

Authority (TVA) and established the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA).
The Japanese delegation to the League of Nations shattered the pretense of its importance by stalking out. Within months the Germans followed.
Roosevelt implimented the National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA).
The U.S. recognized the Soviet Nation at a critical time in their history.
The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Federal EMergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration were some important immédiate Emergancy Relief programs implimented by the Government.
The Twentieth Amendment was ratified providing that Congressmen should be seated in January 3rd following each election and that the President be inaugurated on January 20. It also gave Congress the power to act should the President and Vice-President die while in office.
President Roosevelt took theU.S. off the Gold Standard. A year later he implimented a partial gold standard.
American troops are withdrawn from Nicaragua.
Adoph Hitler was elected to the Chancellorship of Germany.

1934
American troops are finally withdrawn from Haiti.
The U.S. acknowledged the default of war debts and forbade future loans to non paying nations.

1935
The National Industrial Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
The Second New Deal was implimented

which was renamed the George H. Brimhall Building and dedicated by Heber J. Grant on October 16, 1935.

when Roosevelt created the Works Progress Administration (WPA) established the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act, and implimented the first Social Security programs.
The Congress of Industrial Organizations of CIO was organized.
Beginning on this date Congress began passing a number of Neutrality Acts. The first prohibited the sale of arms to belligerents upon presidential proclamation that a state of war existed. Later congress gave the president authority to prohibit Americans from traveling on belligerent ships and forbade loans to belligerents. In 1939 Congress permitted the sale of arms but only upon a "cash and carry" basis.
Italy invaded Ethiopia. Roosevelt imposed the embargo on arms sales required by the 1935 Neutrality Act but continued to supply Mussolini with petroleum products necessary for the conquest.
The Great Purge in Russia occured which swept her clean of political dissidents. Several hundred thousand went down before firing squads.
The Works Progress Administration (WPA), the National Youth Administration (NYA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA-1933) were long range public relief projects initiated by the Federal Government.
Dr. Francis E. Townsend of Long Beach, California, became the champion of the Old Age Revolving Pension Plan an extreme proposal to create general prosperity by paying $200 per month to every destitute person over sixty years of age. Townsend may have had as many as 5 million followers.
Father Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Michigan bombbasted the Rocsevelt administration when it refused to engage in extreme currency inflation. Thence forth he directed his vituperation against the President along with the "godless capitalists", labor unions, Jews, international bankers, and

1936
The Stadium House west of the football field was completed. Alumni faculty, and students contributed the $25,000 required for this Alumni Association sponsored project.
The first Book of Mormon and Church history courses were taught.
The Genealogical section of the BYU Library was begun by the Utah Stake Genealogical Committee.

1937
The first Homecoming queen was selected.
March, Plans were approved by the Alumni Board for the erection of Allen Hall (the first cooperative mens dormatory) on the Southeast corner of First East and Seventh North. One year later on March 21 seventy five students moved in. The Knight Endowment Fund provided the funds necessary for the structure and in honor of Knight the building was named , for a son-in-law, R.E. Allen.

1936
A separate Aaronic Priesthood program for adults, recommended by the General Priesthood Committee on Outlines twenty years earlier, was introduced.
April, The Church introduced a formal welfare program to meet the needs of indigent Church members and those unemployed in emergency situations. Called the Church Security Program at first, it was renamed the Church Welfare Program in 1938 and has continued to expand its services with the addition of local production programs. The original program for the Church was developed after surveying stake programs 1933-36.
April, Supervision of stake missions was given to the First Council of the Seventy and stake missions were organized soon thereafter in all stakes. The work had grown up in Utah and California stakes with large populations of non-Mormons over the preceding years and had been under stake presidency direction.

1937
The Hill Cumorah pageant, "America's Witness for Christ," began on an outdoor stage on the side of Hill Cumorah in New York. A Bureau of Information opened at the base of the hill.

communists who, he believed, controlled the administration. By this date he claimed a following of 9 million. Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana essentially turned Louisiana into a virtual dictatorship, using martial law, subversion of judicial guarantees, and secret-police terrorism to enforce his will. He proposed a "share Our Wealth" program which would guarantee $5000 per year for every family.

1936
The Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
Hitler invaded the Rhineland in violation of the Treaty of Versailles.
Both Hitler and Mussolini took advantage of the Civil War in Spain to test their troops and equipment in support of General Fransisco Francos Fascist corp resulting in the collapse of the Spanish Republic.
The Western powers basically ignored the situation.
Presidential Election: Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat) defeated Alfred M. Landon (Republican).

1937
Roosevelt unsuccessfully attempted to "pack" the Supreme Court.
The Japanese successfully invaded coastal China.

June, The Distinquished Service Award was first awarded by the Alumni Association to persons performing outstanding service.

1938

The Associated Men Students was organized.

April 30, Cornelius R. Peterson replaced A. Rex Johnson as Alumni General Secretary. He served until 1942.

President Harris announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate on the Republican party ticket replacing Senator Reed Smoot. He was defeated in November.

1939

The University completed the construction of Amanda Knight Hall, a dormatory for women located on the northwest corner of University and Eighth North. The $60,000 required came from the Knight Endowment fund. The resulting building was named in honor of Amanda Knight, the wife of Jesse Knight. Ninty students soon found housing in the structure.

January, The Quorum of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints became the Board of Trustees of the BYU after two-thirds of a century of defacto control.

July, construction work began on the Joseph Smith Auditorium. The structure was completed and dedicated October 16, 1941. Harold B. Lee, Director of Church Welfare, correlated the project while twelve stakes and the numerous wards involved supplied donated labor.

July 15, President Harris left Provo for a special government assignment in Iran. He returned a year later after having again encircled the globe. Christen Jensen was appointed acting president during the interrum.

Fall, the Y mens Club was organized under the direction of the Alumni Association for athletes who had won their letter.

1938

The First Deseret Industries store opened in Salt Lake City to provide work opportunities for the elderly and handicapped. Part of the Welfare Program, a growing network of stores still offers used furniture clothing, and other items.

1939

August 24, The First Presidency directed all missionaries in Germany to move to neutral countries, and following the general outbreak of war in Europe a week later amended the instructions and called them to the United States. The evacuation was completed 6 November. Missionaries left the missions in South Africa and the Pacific in 1940.

1938

Spring, Hitler occupied Austria and a large slice of Czechoslavakia after Britain and France, in effect, forced Czechoslovakia to cede Hitler the Sudetenland.

1939

March, Mussolinis' troops overran Albania.

Hitler annexed the rest of Czechoslovakia in spite of solemn promises mady by Germany at Munich that the Sudentenland would be the last demand.

The tragdy of the Dust Bowl and the flight of the "Okies" and "Arkies" to California were brilliantly described in John Steinbeck's novel, The Grapes of Wrath.

May, Hitler and Mussolini agreed on a ten-year military alliance.

August, Following an announcement of Russia Neutrality regarding Poland and the Baltic states the German blitzkrieg began in Poland; two days later (Sept. 3, 1939) Britain and France declared war on Germany and the second World War formally began.

When war broke out in Europe, the Declaration of Panama warned all belligerents to stay well outside the territorial waters of American states.

November, Stalin invaded Finland.

1940

1940
The Alumni Association actively engaged in a program designed to recruit top athletes andsecure funds for athletic scholarships and endowments, one result of Alumni ifluence in Athletics was the origin of the Alumni-varsity basketball game which became traditional.
The Division of Religion was established.
The first contributions for the Student Union (Y Center) were given by GI's.
April 27, Mr. Ernest L. Wilkinson (future President of BYU) was asked by the Alumni Association to be the featured speaker at the annual alumni banquet. Wilkinson, however, was unable to attend.
May 9, The Church informed President Harris that faculty members who had not paid a full tithe, the year prior, would not receive an advance in salary for the next school year. Church leadership had found it necessary in 1931, 1932 and 1933 to issue similar announcements on this point.

1941
The Alumni Association organized the Emeritus Club to give honor to graduates of fifty years or more.
On June 3, all graduates on or prior to 1891 were allowed to join the social club. On that date Richard R. Lyman, its founder, became the first president.
May, The Church authorized the BYU to establish campus MIA and Sunday School programs. President Harris conducted the first MIA held in October 7. The Superintendency of the new Sunday School were students while the instructors were the religion teachers on campus.
October 16, The Joseph Smith Building, the new religious and social center, was dedicated on Founders Day. Assemblies were held there until 1951. The Tabernacle Organ (from Salt Lake City) was installed in 1949.
October 30, Apostal George Albert

1941
May, The First Presidency appointed Elder Hugh B. Brown the Church-Army Coordinator. His visits with LDS Servicemen and military officials led to the development of the Church servicemen's program.
During 1941 the Presiding Bishopric inagurated a new membership record system. Under the new system a master record for each member was established in the Presiding Bishopric's Office, eliminating the need for personal membership certificates.
April 6, In general conference the First Presidency announced the new position of Assistant to the Twelve, and the first Assistants were called and sustained.

February 9, Apostle Reed Smoot died at the age of 79 after having served in the Senate for 30 years.

1940
The Smith Act of 1940 made it illegal to teach or advocate the overthrown of the government by force or to organize or join a group which taught such doctrine.
After the Nazis overran Western Europe, the act of Havana was issued by the American states which proclaimed the hemisphere's unwillingness to permit the transfer of possessions from one European power to another.
May 10, Sir Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Great Britain.
Between April and June, Germany occupied Norway, Denmark, the low countries and France.
When Churchill renewed his pleas for American destroyers to supplement the British navy.
Roosevelt swapped fifty old American destroyers for 99 year leases on British bases on Newfoundland, the West Indies, and
British Guiana.
Presidential Election: Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat) defeated Thomas E. Dewey (Republican).

1941
After the collapses of France, Japan occupied French Indo-China.
January, a "lend-lease" program was implemented whereby the President was empowered to buy war materials and give them to countries whose defense he thought vital to American security.
June 22, Hitler suddenly attacked Russia.
August, Roosevelt and Churchill met at sea off the coast of Newfoundland and issued the Atlantic Charter, which was a joint statement of mutual hopes for the post-war world.
December 7, At dawn that Sunday morning almost 200 Japanese bomber and fighter planes took off from Admiral Nagumo's carriers a few hundred miles north of Hawaii. In less than two hours two battleships The Oklahoma and the Arizona were sunk, the remaining six were badly

Smith replaced Bryant S. Hinckley as Alumni Association President and served one year.
December 17, President Harris urged students to avoid the hysteria of the war and stay in school. Inspite of this announcement, and due to additional factors involved, enrollment dropped during the war years from 2,375 students to only 804. There were 4 women to every man.

1942
Alumni General Secretary, Cornelius R. Peterson, resigns and is replaced by Ralph Britsch who served 3 years.
Dr. T. Earl Pardoe began a regu lar correspondance with servicemen who had attended BYU. This service, heavily supported by the Alumni Association, continued through the Korean and most of the Vietnam War.
The school enjoyed the best winning basketball record in "Y" history with a 17 win and 3 loss record. They were rated twelfth in the nation. The following year was much the same as the team won its way back to the world famous Madisen Square Garden Tournaments for the first time.
The Alpine Summer School was abandoned because of World War II gas shortages and never again reorganized.
July 1, About 300 non-mormon soldiers arrived on campus for military training. THis situation continued until March 1944 and resulted in many "date hungry" Utah girls falling in love with the non-mormon cadets. The biggest problem with the cadets was their use of tobacco on the campus.
BYU finally beat the University of Utah in fottball for the first time since the reinitiation of the sport in 1920.

1942
The Girls Activity Program of the Church was introduced.
January 4, The Church observed a special Fast Sunday in conjunction with a national day of prayer called by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
January 17, The First Presidency asked all general boards and auxiliary organizations to discontinue institutes, conventions and auxiliary stake meetings to help members meet wartime restrictions on travel, and to help reduce personal expenses under increased war taxes.
February, Presiding Bishop LeGrand Richards announced that the Church beautification program would be extended to include home improvements of members.
March, The Relief Society centennial scheduled for April was postponed because of the First Presidency's call to halt all but the most essential activities.
April, The annual April general conference was closed to the general membership and was confined to approximately 500 priesthood leaders. Sessions were held in the Assembly Hall on Temple Square instead of in the Tabernacle. This practice continued for the duration of the war.
April 6, The First Presidency announced that it would call only high priests and seventies on full-time missions.
July, Church Welfare leaders continued to urge members to plant gardens, to bottle as much fruit and vegetables as they could utilized,

hauled, three cruisers and three destroyers were virtually destroyed, and over 2000 American soldiers were killed besides many injured. Similar surprise Japanese blows were delivered against the Philippines Wake, Midway, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Malaya.
Dewember 8, Congress declared war on Japan, and 3 days later, following declarations of war by Italy and Germany, on Japan's European allies as well.
1942
Japanese troops swept through Southeast Asia, overran the Philippines, occupied islands in the Aleutian chain and in the Dutch East Indies, and even threatened Australia. Germany threatened to turn the Mediterranean into an Axis lake and her troops were on the outskirts of Moscow deep in Russia.
American aircraft production increased 24-fold between 1939 and 1942, and then doubled again before the end of the war so that nearly 100,000 new planes a year came off the assembly lines. In 1941 construction of a freighter had taken nearly a year; by the end of 1942 shipyards were launching the same ship in less than 2 months.
Americans of Japanese ancestry who lived on the pacific coast were moved to "relocation centers" in Colorado; they might more candidly have been called "concentration camps." The dangers of Japanese-American subversion was a fantasy.
Allied forces, under Genral Dwight D. Eisenhower, invaded North Africa.

1943
The National Youth Administration Building was acquired. It was converted to Social Hall in 1948 and has more recently served as missionary quarters.

1944
April 8, The Alumni Association began plans for a Student Union Building. Servicemen were a major contributor to the new structure in response to Pardoe's correspondence with them. In 1951 the project was postponed indefinitely in favor of Student Housing and a Fieldhouse. EArly plans would have located the new building near the Botany Pond. Ultimately the Student Union Building (Wilkinson Center) was completed in 1964 at a cost of $6,760,000 with only 21% of that amount coming from the Church, the remaining amount having been received from other University sources primarily alumni and students.
November 27, President Harris, after 24 years of service to BYU, informed the faculty that he had accepted the position of President of the Utah State Agricultural College to be effective July 1, 1945.

1945
March 29, Franklin R. Haymore was unanimously approved as the new General Alumni Secretary replacing Ralph Britsch. Haymore served 18 months.
One hundred and seventeen former BYU students died in World War II.
June, The Alumni Association honored retiring president Franklin Harris and incoming President Howard S. McDonald at the annual

and store coal.
August 17, The USS Brigham Young was christened. It was the Liberty ship class, as was the USS Joseph Smith launched 22 May 1943.

1943
March 7, The Navajo-Zuni Mission was formed, the first mission designated only for Indians.
May, The Church announced that a pocket-size Church directory had been printed for distribution in the armed forces, along with a pocket-size Book of Mormon and a compilation titled Principles of the Gospel.

1944
May 1944. The Church announced purchase of the territory in Missouri known in Church history as Adam-ondi-Ahman.
May 15, A monthly Church News for LDS servicemen began publication.
November , To date about 80,000 Church members had entered the armed services of their respective countries.

1945
May 14, President Heber J. Grant died.
May 21, George Albert SMith was sustained as the new President of the Church with J. Reuben Clark Jr. and David O. McKay as counselors.
August 1945. The First Presidency authorized monthly priesthood and auxilary leadership meetings if they could be held without violating government restrictions concern-

1943
The U.S. and her Allies began to take the offensive in both threaters of war. From North Africa allied troops invaded Sicily and Italy where Mussolini's dictatorship fell within a week.

1944
June 6, The Normandy Invasion of Europe began under the leadership of Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Russians advanced from the East.
June, Congress passed the first G.I. Bill in American history which provided veterans with: (1) unemployment insurance of $20 weekly for 52 weeks; (2) government guaranteed loans for business or home-building purposes; and (3) free education in colleges or vocational schools.
October, General Douglas MacArthur led American forces back into the Philippines.

1945
U.S. forces capture Manila, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa.
February, The Yalta Conference was held wherein the Big Three met to, as it turned out, make a division of the spoils in Europe and Asia and make provision for a United Nations. Germany was divided into 4 sections.
April 12, President Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemmrrhage at Warm

alumni activities.
Enrollment showed a marked increase. 885 students were enrolled in autumn 1943, 1,155 in 1944, 3,446 in 1945 and in 1946 enrollment had climbed to 4,366. Enrollment alone tripled the first quarter following the close of the War.

ing use of gas and rubber.
September, The First Presidency began calling mission presidents for areas vacated during the war. This process continued through 1946.
The sending of missionaries soon followed the appointment of mission presidents.
The Tabernacle was opened to the general public for the first time since March 1942.
September 4, A multi-religious service attended by 6,000 was held in the Tabernacle to observe the end of World War II.
September 23, The Idaho Falls Temple was dedicated.

Springs, Georgia bringing Harry S. Truman to the Presidency.
April 12, A Charter for a United Nations was drafted at San Francisco.
April 30, Hitler took his own life.
May 8, Germanu surrendered.
July, The Allied powers met at Potsdam, near Berlin to plan the future of defeated Germany. They also decided to draft peace treaties with minor enemy powers before those with Germay and Japan.
July 16, America fired the first atomic bomb in the desert at Alamogordo, New Mexico. The event opened a terrifying new era of human history. The discovery of sulfa drugs and penicillin and the post war development of the mycin series of antibiotics were also important as they virtually wiped out all types of infectious diseases. DDT was also a war time discovery.
The leading Nazis still alive were brought before an international military tribunal at Nuremberg to stand trial for beginning the war and employing inhuman tactics during the fighting. Similar trials occured in Japan.
August 10, four days after Hiroshima, the day after Nagasaki, and even before the quarter-million casualties of the bombing had been counted, Japan asked for peace.
American casulties during the war were 400,000 dead and 600,000 wounded out of 16 million uniformed Americans.
August, Stalin finally entered the war against Japan just two days after the atomic bomb devastated Hiroshima.
Winston Churchill began using the term "iron curtain" to best describe the situation in Russia even before the war in the Pacific ended.
Federal spending during the Second World War was about ten times greater than during the First World War. The resulting wage and price

Here after BYU HISTORY is treated rather scantily as expediency required a limitation on the time allowed for accuracy. The events listed, other than those Alumni related, have not been varified nor has the Wilkinson history been consulted.

1946
A central heating plant was installed for all Temple Hill buildings.
The Alumni Association began to specialize in record keeping. All alumni information was placed on addressograph plates.
The student Health program and the counseling service were established.
February, The Alumni Association began the publication of the Brigham Young Alumnus which is the second most important disceminator of University information with the Daily Universe being the first.
June, The Alumni Association renewed the practice of giving a Distinguished service award for individuals giving meritorious service to the nation, state, community, institution, church and humanity in general. The award had last been given in 1937.
November 7, Harold Glen Clark began his 6 year tenure as alumni secretary replacing Franklin R. Haymore.

1946
January, The Church began sending supplies to the Saints in Europe who could be reached. This continued for the next several years.
February, Elder Ezra Taft Benson left for Europe to administer to the physical and spiritual needs of the members there. He traveled through Europe for most of the year visiting Saints who had been isolated by the war, helped distribute Church welfare supplies, and set the branches of the Church in order.

The First Presidency approved the war-interrupted beautification program on alarger scale than it operated before the war.
December, The Relief Society announced the creation of an enlarged social service and child welfare department.

1946
A year after the Japanese surrendered, most of the boys were home, and only a sketetal force remained abroad.
General Douglas MacArthur supervised the Americanization of Japan which was required to draw up a constitution similar to that of the U.S. and dissolve large landed estates, industrial and banking monopolies.
The Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations after its origin in San Francisco, first met in London in 1946 and susequently in New York, which was selected as the permanent headquarters. Russia used the veto power 30 times in the first three years.
After repeated problems with Russia over Germany the Allies united their 3 zones into a unit popularly known as Trizonia while the USSR administered her zone independently from the others.
The Soviet Union and the U.S. divided Korea into two halves for military occupation. The tension between the two countrys was very noticible by this date.
January, The United Nations created an Atomic Energy Commission to recommend means of international control of atomic weapons.
May, The first peacetime draft allowed the conscription of men over eighteen for one year.
July 4, The U.S. extended independance to the Philippines.
Inflation rose to new heights for controls effectively drove inflation to new highs during the post war period.
A strong communist movement began to seriously challenge the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek.

1947
The North Building was erected for the Commerce Department. It was removed in 1960.
Wymount Village and other needed class and work buildings were erected from war surplus framebuildings. They were removed in 1960.
All general authoriries, mission andstake presidents were made members of the Alumni organization.
Under the new program stake presidents and bishops appointed stake and ward representatives to promote BYU interests.
The Alumni Association continued to stress the origin of alumni clubs throughout the U.S.. Of particular interest is that Ernest L. Wilkinson was president of the Washington D.C. club.
The construction of a fieldhouse received trustee approval.
The basketball season proved one of the most successful in BYU athletics. In March 1948 they won the Skyline Conference Championship.
Construction began on the Carl F. Eyring Science Building.

1947
January, The First Presidency appointed Matthew Cowley president of the Pacific Mission, an administrative unit encompassing seven missions.
February, The Church announced that it had recently established a school at Blanding, Utah, for Navajo and Piute Indian children.
July 24, Church members celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Brigham Young's arrival in Salt Lake Valley.
December, For the first time more than a million people visited Temple Square in one year.
December, Fast Day was set apart for the relief of those in need in Europe. About $210,000 was collected and then distributed to Europeans of all faiths by an agency not connected with the Church. The Church also continued sending welfare supplies of its own to European members of the Church. By the end of 1947 the Church had sent more than 90 carloads of food to Europe.

a two year period as a result of war time price controls. By December the consumers' index was 31.7 percent higher than a year before.
1947
The Taft-Hartley Act, passed at this time, was a Republican attempt to deprive labor of some of the power gained during the New Deal. One major provision forced unions to abide by a sixty-day "cooling-off" period before striking.
A containment policy to restrict communism to where it already existed dominated American foreign policy.
Truman consolidated the offices of Secretary of Navy and Secretary of War into a Secretary of Defense.
February, At a conference in Paris the 21 Allied nations drafted peace treaties with Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Italy. These defeated countries were deprived of territory, assessed heavy indemnities, and stripped of military power. By the time the minor treaties were completed, the breach between the U.S. and Russia was so wide that no effort was made to draft treaties with Japan and Germany.
March, To combat the inroads made in Greece and Turkey, the Truman Doctrine was formulated which began a policy of extending economic aid to those resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities.
June 5, The Marshall Plan was announced which made it clear that the U.S. would assist any European country willing to cooperate for its own recovery. The Plan was effective in keeping communism out of Western Europe.
August, Palestine was divided into three states, one Arab, one Jewish, and one the independent city of Palestine. A year later the Jewish sector proclaimed themselves the independent state of Israel. A war with the Arabs followed which

1948
In an effort to further increase alumni interest in BYU, faculty members accompanied Church authorities to Stake conferences.
The Alumni Association made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a law school at BYU.
March 11, The Radio Station KBYU began operation.
September 30, The Universe replaced the Y News as the student publication.

1949
The Honor Code and Honor Council were officially organized.
The Alumni Association participated in promoting and publizing the need for student housing.
Until a Student Union Building could be erected the University purchased the NYA building, located on Seventh East and Ninth North, from the city and remodeled it to serve as the temporary campus social center.
An extensive drive for funds was initiated throughout the Church. Ward and Stake Alumni representatives solicited funds by making personal visits to alumni and other possible contributors.
October, Howard S. McDonald resigned as President of BYU to become the President of Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences. Christen Jensen was appointed temporary president of BYU.

1950
The Alumni Association sponsored the 75th anniversary of Brigham Young University, Some of the major events planned included an alumni play, the producing and

1948
January, The Church announced the completion of the Budge Memorial Hospital in Logan bringing to seven the number of hospitals operated by the Church. Another was under construction at Fillmore, Utah, and two more had received approval for construction: one at St. George and the other at Mt.Pleasant, Utah.
June, It was announced that Ricks would be a four year college by the 1949-50 school year.
August, .The secretary of the Genealogical Society, Archibald F. Bennett, was on his second visit in Europe consulting with government and library officials in various contries concerning the microfilming of genealogical records.

1949
April 5, At a special welfare meeting held in conjunction with general conference, the Welfare Program was declared a permanent program of the Church.
July 10, The Chinese Mission was organized with headquarters in Hong Kong.
October, The centennial conference of the Deseret Sunday School Union was held.
October, For the first time, the general confernce of the Church was broadcast publicly over KSL television, although since April 1948 it had been carried by closed-circuit television to other buildings on Temple Square. It has since expanded with direct and delayed bradcasts to many parts of North America.

1950
July 1, The responsibility of the LDS Girls' Program was transferred from the Presiding Bishopric to the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, where it remained until

was settled by the United Nations infavor of the Arabs.

1948
May, When Russia ordered a blockade of Berlin which would have resulted in German starvation, the allies developed the air lift which imported food and supplies.
August 3, Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Soviet agent, accused Alger Hiss, a former official of the State Department of being a Communist spy. Richard M. Nixon, a young Republican from California, served as the prosecuting attorney and finally brought conviction. Hiss was sentenced to five years in prison.

1949
April, The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded when 12 western nations agreed that an attack on one would be considered an attack on all.
May, The Federal Republic of Germany was created by the Western Powers. Russia followed by establishing the German Democratic Republic of East Germany.
July, Congress adopted a National Housing Act which alloted federal funds to assist cities in slum clearance and the erection of low-cost housing. This was one of many extensions of federal power over state and local authority.
September 23, President Truman informed Americans that an atomic bomb had been exploded in the Soviet Union three or four years before expected. Evidence indicated that the Russians had gain-time by stealing American secret documents.

1950
Congress amended the Fair Labor Standards Act to raise minimum wages from 40 to 75 cents an hour.
The Chinese intervene in the Korean War.

showing of a film of BYU, a church-wide program providing services in each ward which would emphasize BYU, a pageant depicting the history of BYU, and finally, the preparation and selling of Diamond Jubilee dinner plates.

One of the major features of the 75th anniversary commemoration of BYU was the dedication of the Science building on October 17, Another was the announcement by President George Albert Smith, on September 17, that Ernest L. Wilkinson would be the new president of BYU.

The Alumni Association postponed the drive for a Student Union building and residence halls in favor of a fieldhouse. The Association raised $450,000 or half the cost of the building while the church stood the other amount. Ground breaking for the fieldhouse occurred on May 24. Ultimately 87 tons of structural steel and 228 tons of reinforced steel want into the structure as did seven and one-half tons of nails and 8,040 screws.

1974.

September, Early morning seminaries were inaugurated in Southern California. This was the beginning of a movement which spread seminary work throughout the Church on an early-morning, non-released time basis.

American troops still occupied Japan and American supplies were still essential to its economy. By this date the Communists had conquered most of mainland China. Truman announced that the U.S. would not aid the Chinese Nationalists in their last stronghold on Formosa.

March, Klaus Fuchs was sentenced to prison in Great Britain for confessed atomic espionage. Judith Coplon, a young employee of the Department of Justice, was also found guilty of disclosing American methods of watching Soviet Spies.

June 25, The Korean War began when North Korea invaded South Korea. Two days later Truman ordered air and sea forces into action and instructed the American fleet to repel any attack on Formosa by Communist China.

September. Congress passed the McCarran Internal Security Act, requiring the registration of all communist-front organizations with the Attorney General and forbidding aliens who had been communists from entering the U.S.. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, of Wisconsin, and later J. EDgar Hoover, were most responsible for alerting Americans to the problems and dangers of an internal communist threat.

THE FIFTIES

Spending money occupied more time of Americans during the fifties than anything else except making it. The array of goods displayed in a supermarket was a wonder to behold and Americans became increasingly dependent on the local store and the numerous labor-saving devices found there in. Backyard barbecues and swimming pools became standard equipment in middle-class suburbs. Sports like skiing, sailing, motor-boating, sports-car rallies, aqua-lung diving, hunting, and deep-sea fishing—sports requiring expensive equipment

and formerly pursued only by the rich--were taken up with gusto by the newly-affluent classes. Travel increased and people insisted on annual holidays and vacations. The automobile remained the most potent symbol of the consumers way of life. It was a sort of outermost shell of one's clothing and three-car families were not uncommon. Automobile graveyards dotted the countryside as people discarded the old in favor of the new. Walking became unusual and sidewalks began to disappear in the suburbs.
Home plus-career feminism dominated the era.
Prostitution declined but sexual freedoms became more visibly expressive and young people experimented rather freely. Between 1940 and 1960 illegitimate births tripled and much less stigma was attached to illegitimacy. Old novels formerly banned for obscenity were found by courts to be acceptable as serious literary works. A preoccupation at all levels with sex and violence was increasingly evident in the 1950s and Americans became noticibly involved with sex novels and playboy.
As high school attendence became the rule for most Americans after the First World War, now after the Second attendence at College became necessary as qualifications for jobs increased. The Junior College rose to partially fill this need.
It is doubtful whether the traditional American bias against "culture" and "intellect" changed during the fifties. T.V. quiz shows dramatized a pointless kind of factual knowledge and memory feat as the acme of intellectuality. Knowledge became entertaining and art became ugly, distorted, and meaningless.
Barriers against Americans of Italian, Greek, Slavic, Hungarian

and Jewish descent almost, if not entirely, disappeared and even the negro made some legal gains in political equality.
Americans expressed moods of indifference to all political affairs as they were preoccupied with private goals.
Outward conformism and actual alienation were common. A few young people tried to avoid conformism and to make a course out of alienation. As a rebellion against responsibility, the Beat movement succeeded. As a worthwhile alternative to the stupidities of American life it failed.
Churches expanded their membership while reducing the theological content of their mission: fellowship, a sense of belonging, the security and status to be gained by respectable affiliation took the place of religious experience. An individuals' personal character and thought mattered less than his "image."
Commercials on radio and TV and advertisements in newspapers and magazines often showed more talent and commanded more admiration than entertainment programs and editorial matter.
Bribery of voters died away only to be replaced by psychological manipulations.
Delinquency was no longer confined as formerly, to disadvantaged children. It began to appear in "good" suburbs.
The major medical break-through's during the decade included the discovery of a series of "tranquillizers" drugs, more and better antibiotics and the discovery and success of the Salk as it almost illiminated polio. Cancer and heartdisease became the leading killers.
During the fifties the most sensational successes on Broadway were won by the musical comedies, Oklahoma, South Pacific, and My Fair Lady.

1951
Wilkinson assumed his duties as President of BYU.
The Alumni Association created the Century and Millenial Clubs to stimulate gift giving. One gained membership in the first by the annual contribution of $100 and in the second by $1,000 per year.
Anyone who made a financial contribution to the University automatically became a member or an honorary member of the Alumni organization.
Coordinators and ward representatives conducted membership drives throughout the church.
May 28, The AFROTC was activated with Lt. Col. Jesse Stay as the director.
The George A. Smith Fieldhouse, with seating capacity of almost 11,000, was completed. It was dedicated on May 26, 1954. Soon thereafter all assemblies were held in the new structure.
The enrollment passed 6,000. An acute housing shortage was felt.
December, W. Cleon Skousen became the first full-time General Alumni Secretary replacing Harold Glen Clark.

1952
Engineering Sciences began to receive particular attention.
In an effort to provide student employment for the less fortunate student the Alumni Association purchased 6 looms and began the Student Weaving project.
The Alumni Association for a two year period handled all inquiries concerning curriculm, improved community relations, supervised the distribution of scholarships, organized and supervised the BYU Program Bureau, continued sending a newsletter to servicemen, and coordinated all speeches given by

1951
A new edition of the Servicemen's Directory was published. In addition, it was announced that the United States armed forces had authorized the use of special "LDS" identification tags (called "dog tags") for Church members in the service.
January 1, Ernest L. Wilkinson was installed as president of Brigham Young University, his appointment having been announced 16 September 1950.
April 4, President George Albert Smith died.
April 9, David O. McKay was sustained as ninth president of the Church, with Stephen L. Richards and J. Reuben Clark, Jr. as counselors.
July 20, Because the Korean War reduced the number of young elders being called as missionaries, the First Presidency issued a call for the seventies to help fill the need. Many married men subsequently served full term missions.

1952
A Systematic Program for Teaching the Gospel was published for the use of the missionaries of the Church. This inaugurated the use of a stadard plan of missionary work throughout the Church, although the specific format of the various lessons was modified from time to time after this.
August 30, The Church-owned Deseret News- and its competitor the Salt Lake Tribune merged their publishing facilities to save costs.
March 2, The new Primary Children's Hospital in Salt Lake City was dedicated. Half the cost of the

Rock-and Roll, as a form of music, began with Elvis Presley who soon alienated parents throughout the country with his unique hair style and hip movements.

1951
Excessive government spending resulted in an inflationary spiral which curved upward for at least a decade. Americans again wisely rejected proposed wage and price controls.
February, The people ratified the twenty-second amendment to the Constitution, limiting presidents to two terms.
April, General Douglas MacArthur was removed as commander in Korea when he verbally expressed his discontent with Truman who failed to allow the commander to invade North Korea and punish the Chinese Communists who had intervened in the war uninvited.

1952
Presidential Election: Dwight D. Eisenhower (Republican) defeated Adlai E. Stevenson (Democrat).
December, a three-day visit to the Korean battlefields by Eisenhower failed to break the deadlock in truce negotiations.

representatives of the University. The LDS Business College and the McCune School of Music were placed under the direction of BYU.
The School of Nursing was established and was accredited in 1957.
The Rifle Range Building was completed for the AFTOTC program.
The Alumni Association assisted President Wilkinson in making arrangement with the City of Provo to appoint a security officer on the BYU Campus.

building had been raised by children of the Church through the continuing Primary penny drive.
April 5, The Church began carrying the general priesthood session of general conference by direct wire to buildings beyond Temple Square.
June, President David O. McKay took an important six-week tour of European missions and branches in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Noreay, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, Wales Scotland, France, etc.. On this trip he announced the selection of Berne, Switzerland, as the site of the first European temple.
October 6, A circular letter from the Presiding Bishopric introduced a new Senior Aaronic Priesthood program, with men over 21 years of age organized into separate Aaronic Priesthood quorums. Subsequently, special weekday classes were encouraged in each stake to prepare these Brethren for the Melchizedek Priesthood and temple ordinances.
Novemeber 25, Ezra Taft Benson of the Quorum of the Twelve was chosen Secretary of Agriculture by Dwight D. Eisenhower, newly-elected president of the United States. Elder Benson served in that capacity for eight years.
December 31, A circular letter from the First Presidency announced that the Primary Association had been assigned the duty of establishing the Cub Scout program of the Boy Scouts of America among the boys of the Church.

1953

The University began a 10 million dollar, two year building program geared to provide facilities for a student body of 10,000. This was a sum twice as large as the cost of all other buildings on the campus and was the largest University building project in the history of the state of Utah. Five million was spent on 16 women and 5 men dormitory buildings. The remaining amount was used in the construction of a College Family Living building,

1953

March 25, The First Presidency announced that returning missionaries should no longer report directly to General Authorities but, rather, to their stake presidency and high council.
May 7, It was announced that a Mormon Choir of Southern California would be formed on a permanent basis and a director appointed.
July 9, Organization of the Unified Church School System, with Ernest L. Wilkinson as administrator, was

1953

March 5, Joseph Stalin died.
July 27, A truce ending the Korean war was finally signed.

an administration building, a student health center, and a warehouse building.
The Herald R. Clark Student Service Center was completed. Dedicatory ceremonies were held in 1954.
The North Campus Branch of the LDS Student Church Service Unit was organized.
The Motion Picture Studio was erected.
Spring, The Alumni Association implemented the Achievement Award program designed to provide scholarships to worthy and needy students.
July, Unification of the Church School System was effected with headquarters at BYU.
September 12, a committee was appointed to re-open the bid for a Student Union building an idea first conceived by the Alumni Association during World War II.

1954

President David O. McKay authorized President Wilkinson to appoint a committee to study fund raising and to formulate a permanent fund raising program. The result was the creation of University Development which took much of the corporate fund raising from the Alumni Association. Thenceforth funds sought were solicited in the name of the University rather than in the name of the Alumni Association.
The following colleges were organized: Biological and Agricultural Sciences, Family Living, Humanities and Social Sciences, Physical and Engineering Sciences.
May 26, Sixteen Heritage Halls were dedicated. Eight more halls were didicated on May 7, 1957. The 24 halls accommodate 1,530 women.
The McDonald Student Health Center was completed during 1954-55. The dedication took place on May 7, 1957.
The David O. McKay Building was completed. The dedicatory services were held on December 14, 1954.
September, Raymond E. Beckham became the new executive secretary of the Alumni Association replacing W. Cleon Skousen.

publicly announced.
October, The semi-annual conference of the Church was broadcast by television for the first time outside Salt Lake City. From this beginning the conference broadcasts have had a potential audience of millions as the number of stations willing to carry one or more seesions has increased.
Utahns debated the question of ownership of Dixie, Snow, and Weber State Colleges which had once been owned by the Church. Though the Church expressed a willingness to resume control and the state was hard pressed financially to operate them, voters rejected the transfer in a referendum.
December 1, The Liahona High School in Tonga was dedicated. This is only one of several Church schools established in Tonga.

1954

January 2, President David O. McKay left Salt Lake City on a trip to London, South Africa, and South and Central America. He returned in mid-February, and at that point had officially visited every existing mission of the Church. He was the first President of the Church to visit the South African Mission.
July, The Church announced the inauguration of the Indian Placement Program, whereby Indian students of elementary and secondary school age would be placed in foster homes during the school year in order to take advantage of the better educational opportunities available off their reservations.
July 21, The First Presidency officially announced the establishment of the Church College of Hawaii. The college commence operation September 26, 1955.
August, A seminary-type program was inaugurated among LDS Indian students at the Intermountain School in Brigham City, Utah. This was the forerunner of a large Indian Seminary program which developed over the next few years.
August 31, The First Presidency .

1954

The U.S. added the lethal hydrogen bomb to its arsenal.
April-July, The Geneva Conference ended the seven-year war in Indochina by giving the northern half of that country to the communist.
May, The Supreme Court held in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka that segre gation of white and negro children in state schools was in violation of the 14th Amendment. In the Deep South opposition to the court ruling was so great that Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia moved to abolish public schools rather than allow a mingling of the races.
October, The Paris Agreement gave West Germany its sovereignty and admitted the new nation to NATO
November, The U.S. organized the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) as a counterpart of NATO.

1955
The Carillonic Bells were purchased as the senior class project of the classes of 1955-58.
Baccalaureate was changed from Sunday to Thursday nights.
The Benjamin Cluff, Jr., Plant Science Laboratory was completed. The dedicatory services were held on May 7, 1957.
January, The Alumni Association began a library memorial fund program to collect library books. Instead of sending flowers in honor of a deceased individual a book could be sent to the library in his honor.
August 19, The Universe became a daily newspaper.
The College of Recreation, Physical and Health Education and Athletics was organized.
Ricks College becaze a two-year college.
December, The Alumni Association began a massive fund drive which resulted in about 43 thousand dollars in the following 24 months.

1956
President Wilkinson gave a major portion of the responsibility for recruiting top students to the Alumni Association who in turn delegated it to the Alumni stake coordinator who located these individuals and encouraged their enrollment at BYU. They also

approved a plan to ordain young ment to the office of teacher at the age of fourteen, and priest at the age of sixteen. The previous ages were fifteen and seventeen.
1955
A special program of missionary work among the Jewish people was organized. It continued until 1959 and met with only limited success.
January, The "Duty to God" award, approved by the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, was inaugurated for the benefit of the young men in the priesthood and scouting program of the Church.
January-February, President McKay took a historic trip to the missions of the South Pacific, where he traveled over 45,000 miles, selected the site for the New Zealand temple, and discussed plans for the building of a Church college in Hawaii.
April 12, The First Presidency announced that beginning in September 1956 Ricks College in Rexburg, Idaho, would become a two-year college instead of a four-year school.
July, The Church Building Committee was organized to supervise the now vast building program of the Church throughout the world.
August-September, The Tabernacle Choir made a major concert tour to Europe.
Septemberll, The Swiss Temple, near Berne, was dedicated.
December 27, A circular letter from the Presiding Bishopric announced that students on BYU campus would be organized into campus wards and stakes, commencing 8 January 1956. This move set the pattern for student wards to be organized at Church colleges and institutions of religion wherever their numbers warranted it.
1956
March 11, President David O. McKay dedicated the Los Angeles Temple.
October 3, The new Relief Society Building in Salt Lake City was dedicated.
December, A new program for training priesthood leaders was inaugurated. It included quarterly stake

1955
Nylon, discovered in 1927, soon became the most popular clothing fabric as it's production jumped from 22 million yards in 1947 to 395 million in 1955.
Nikita Krushchev finally won the power struggle that followed the death of Stalin.
Congress revised the Fair Labor Standards Act raising minimum wages to one dollar an hour.
The Montgomery bus boycott set off a nonviolent phase of the civil rights movement.
December, America's two largest unions, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), were merged.

1956
June, Congress passed a multi-million dollar highway construction program financed by an increase in gasoline and trucking taxes.
October, When Egypt's president Gamal Abdel Nasser seized the Suez Canal, Israel invaded the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula beginning the secon

sought athletes.
The Alumni Association undertook a massive attempt to locate the names and addresses of the approximately 80,000 alumni of BYU. At the time only 25,000 were known. Three years later the number of known names and addresses doubled.
January 8, The first BYU stake was organized. The second and third stakes were created in 1960.
The Joseph F. Smith Family Living Center was completed. The dedicatory services were held on May 7, 1957.

1957

Wyview Village for married students was occupied.
November, The Alumni Association and University Development combine forces in a three year campaign to raise $5 million. FIve years later the amount was reached. Much of the money was used for building projects.
November 22, Doctoral degrees were authorized.
Adult education centers began at Ricks College in 1956, in Ogden in 1957, and in Los Angeles and Salt Lake City after 1958.

1958

November 7, The dedicatory services were held for the newly completed Helaman Halls men's dormitories.
The Motion Picture Studio in Carterville was completed.
The following colleges were

priesthood meetings, quarterly leadership meetings, and various special leadership sessions in connection with stake conferences.

1957

Ward education committees were organized throughout the Church to encourage and enroll young people in a seminary, organize their transportation, and encourage them to attend a Church college or a college with an institute of religion. These committees functioned until 1964, when their duties transferred to home teachers.
April, The First Presidency announced plans to move Ricks College from Rexburg, Idaho to Idaho Falls, Idaho. This created much local concern and inaugurated a long controversy which ended in a reversal of the decision and the announcement of 26 April 1962 of a major expansion program for the Rexburg Campus.
July, The Pacific Board of Education was organized to supervise all Church schools in the Pacific area.
September 22, Richard P. Condie was appointed the eleventh conductor for the Tabernacle Choir, replacing J. Spencer Cornwall. Brother Condie continued in this capacity until July 1974.
October, For the first time in the history of the Church, the semi-annual, general conference of the Church was cancelled due to an epidemic of flu.

1958

A new program for convert integration was adopted during the year, having been previously tried on a pilot basis in several stakes.
April 20, The New Zealand Temple was dedicated by Pres. McKay.

Arab Israeli war which ended a couple of months later when a UN task force separated the two waring countries.
October-November, An uprising against Russian control in Hungary led to a savage retaliation by the Soviets. Western powers remain uninvolved although begged to intervene by the Hungarians.
Presidential Election: Dwight D. Eisenhower (Republican) defeated Adlai E. Stevenson (Democrat).

1957

A serious collison between state and federal authority occurred in little Rick, Arkansas over a federal ruling requiring integration and a state ruling forbidding it. As the state proved unable to resist federal intrution, integration followed but not without some voiced constitutional objections.
October, The USSR placed the first earth satellite, the Sputnick, in orbit. Three months later, America's first satillite, the Explore I, was launched.
Presidential Election: John F. Kennedy (Democrat) defeated Richard M. Nixon (Republican).

1958

July, Alaska was admitted as the 49th state in the union. New Mexico and Arizona, the 47th and 48th states, were admitted in 1912.

established: The College of Education and the College of Business.
The Summerhays Planetarium was dedicated.
The statue of Karl G. Maeser was unveiled and placed in front of the Eyring Science Center: Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr., doner.
The Zoological Laboratory Building was completed.
The Karl G. Maeser Distinguished Service Award was first given by the Alumni Association for outstanding teaching.

1959

The Alumni Association defended President Wilkinson from charges made in an anonymous letter widely distributed which was bent upon character assassination.
The William Snell Industrial Education Building was finished. The dedicatory services were held on April 13, 1960.
A major addition on the west end of the George Albert Smith Fieldhouse was completed.

1959

The Nation began training seven astronauts in the expectiation, of sending man into space.
Fidel Castro assumed power in Cuba after defeating the dictator Fulgencio Bastista. The "Little Communist" quickly alienated American opinion by the ruthless slaughter of his enemies, by refusing to call popular elections and by his nationalization of a billion dollars worth of property owned by U.S. firms.
March, Hawaii was admitted as the fiftieth and last state into the union.
July, American marines were landed in Lebanon to aid the pro-western government there. They were withdrawn in October.
September 15-17, Krushchev visited the U.S..

1960

1960

The semester system supplanted the quarter system.
October 16, The Hesse Knight Building and two additional residence halls in the Helaman Halls group were dedicated.
Faculty research fellowships were established.

1960

January, The First Presidency inaugurated a three-month series of weekly Sunday evening "fireside" programs for youth. They were carried to 290 stake centers of the Church by closed circuit radio.
January, The Church began setting up the administrative framework for a large building program in Europe. By early 1961 administrative building "areas" outside North America had been established for all parts of the world where the Church existed and the labor missionary program was utilized in each area. Prior to 1960 there was no building

1960

May 5, The Russians brought down an American U-2 spy plane commondered by Gary Powers which event intensified friction between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
June, Belgium freed her Congo colony, which became a new trouble spot a native leaders struggled for power.

THE SIXTIES

In the fifties designers turned out cars so huge and overladen with tail fins, lights, and chromium that some customers staged a rebellion in favor of small Europeans models during the sixties. The

program in any of these areas except for the South Pacific.
March, The First Presidency requested the General Priesthood Committee with Elder Harold B. Lee as chairman to make a study of Church programs and curriculum with the object of providing for better "correlation."
March 27, The first stakes in Europe (England) and Australia were established.
March, The age at which young men became eligible for missions was lowered from 20 to 19.

American industry countered this by adding "compact" models to its offerings. But the compacts themselves were soon infected by gigantism. Of the five American auto firms which remained in competition Gerneral Motors was by far the largest; infact, it was the largest industrial enterprise in the world.
America abandoned the train as a favorite form of transportation as it became more convenient to drive. They still found long distance freight profitable however.
Propeller planes gave way to much larger, faster, and quieter jet planes. The lure of speed, accompanied by a great increase in safety and careful attention to comfort and service, drew 17 million passangers into the skies in 1950 and 62 million in 1960. Attractive young "air hostesses" added greatly to the air travel experience
Oil replaced coal as the major household heat resource.
By this date, motels outnumbered Hotels by more than three to two.
In electronics tiny transistors displaced the electron vacuum tube. Televison soon became standard equipment in most homes as the number in use jumped from 1 million in 1949 to 10 million in 1951 and more than 50 million in 1960. IBM soon far ourdistanced competitors in the development and manufacture of computors packed with transistors. They could preform prodigies of mathematical calculation and even language translations which armies of humans working a lifetime could not match.
Coca cola and the common aspirin probably best represent the age as the first portrays societies craving to belong to the "now generation" and the latter as societies all purpose ailment remedy.
The price of presperity and Americas love of automation was the ever

1961
The Alumni Association leased Alpine Summer School which had been vacated in 1942 and eventually made it into a summer resort for Alumni. The camp was renamed the Aspen Grove FAmily Camp.
The Alumni Association became the first Alumni organization to use IBM cards for record keeping. The new system proved very effective as approximately one-third of alumni changed their address each year. The new process allowed the Association to send 33,000 fund letters within 15 hours.
The Library Memorial Fund began by the Alumni Association, was re-emphasized in early 1961 when the J. Reuben Clark Library Building was competed and again in 1964. Thousands of books were ultimately donated to BYU.
March 8, Ground breaking ceremonies were held for an Alumni House. The structure cost $220,000 of which half was raised by the Association. On May 1962 the structure was dedicated.
June 2, The first doctoral degrees were given.
August, The Abraham O. Smoot Administration Building was completed.
The Brigham Young statue was unveiled

1961
February 11-12, The first non-English speaking stake in the Church was established in Holland.
May, The first full-time missionaries started proselyting in the Phillipines in May 1961, and a mission was organized there 28 June 1967.
June-July, A number of signifcant developments took place which revamped the missionary program of the Church. The first seminar for all mission presidents was held 26 June to 27 July in Salt Lake in which new programs were outlined to them. Most significant, the new teaching plan of six lessons to be used in every mission of the Church was officially presented as was the "every member amissionary" program. The missions of the world were divided into nine areas and a General Authority was placed over each area.
September 30, The first public announcement of the Correlation work was made by Elder Lee in the priesthood session of general conference.
November, A Language Training Institution was established at Brigham Young University for missionaries called to foreign countries. In 1963 it became the Language Training Mission.

thickening urban smog, made up of smoke and exhust fumes which were a causal factor in increased lung cancer.
Rock-in-roll easily became the most popular form of music as even grown-ups were attracted by the new rythmn of electric guitars and large amplifiers. The Beatles, who became world celebrities overnight, easily dominated the field as orchestras modified their tunes for the "oldies". Girls fainted in their presence and long hair became the style. The Beach Boys, Mamas and the Papas, Gary Pucket, the Bee Gees and others also gained fame as the new sound swept the English speaking world.
1961
Congress passed a law raising the minimum wage from $1,00 to $1.25 over two years. Kennedy also created a foodstamp plan to distribute surplus agricultural goods in depressed areas.
March, Kennedy created a Peace Corp. which sent volunteers into under developed contries to aid in improving social and economic conditions.
April, Major Yuri A. Gagarin, a Russian, became the first man to orbit the earth in a space vehicle. Several months later another manned USSR spacecraft made 17 trips around the globe in 25 hours.
April, about 1,000 U.S. trained anti-Castro Cuban exiles invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. When the U.S. failed to give futher support to the invasion as promised, the experiment failed. The U.S. was greatly embarassed by the situation.
May, The first American troops were sent to South Viet Nam as Military advisers in an effort to help the South Vietnamese curb the communi st guerilla infiltration from the north. By 1963, 103 Americans had been killed. Gradual increases of American troops and equipment in Vietnam occurred for several years.

during homecoming festivities.
August 22, The groundbreaking ceremonies for the Y Center and Wymount Terrace were held.
The J. Reuben Clark, Jr. Library was occupied. The dedicatory services for the library and the Administration Building were held on October 10, 1962.
August 27, Ground-breaking ceremonies were held for a $6,765,000 Student Union Building (Wilkinson Center) thus finalizing a project begun by the Alumni Association during World War II.
November 7, The Chemical Engineering Department was fully accredited.
The title of administrator of the Unified Church School System was changed to chancellor.

1962
May 25, The Alumni House (with records of some 80,000 alumni) was dedicated.
June 28, The Franklin S. Harris Fine Arts Center groundbreaking ceremonies were held.
The Physical Plant Building was occupied. It was dedicated on October 10.
The Technical and Semi-Professional Institue was begun.
Education Week was expanded to include 20 schools throughout the West.
BYU joined the Western Athletic Conference.

1962
The goal established during the fall of 1959 of having 12,000 full-time missionaries was reached. Also during this same year 120,000 converts were baptised into the Church; in all of Church history to the present this had been the record year.
April, At the 132nd Annual Conference the first seminar with General Authorities and presidents of stakes outside North America was held.
October, The Church purchased a short-wave radio station WRUL with the transmitter in Boston and studios in New York. It has subsequently been used to transmit Church broadcasts to Europe and South America.
December 3, The first Spanish-speaking stake was organized in Mexico City.

June, A coalition government established in Laos after it had been invaded in 1959 by North Vietnam and China failed to provide the peace the communists had promised as the area remained a trouble spot. Communist troops from Laos invaded Thailand forcing the U.S. to send troops and planes to that countries aid.
August, The Berlin Wall was constructed to stop the flow of refugees from East to West Germany.
August, Kennedy created the Alliance for Progress through which the United States funneled nearly $20 billion into Latin America over a ten-year period in a relatively fruitless effort to stimulate programs of economic and social reform.
1962
Indonesian troops with communist equipment attacked the Dutch-held colony of West New Guinea. Kennedy arranged a meeting between the two nations which provided that the UN administer the country until May 1963 when it would become part of Indonesia.
The infant mortality of non-whites in 1940 was 70 percent greater than whites. Twenty-two years later it was 90 percent greater.
The Kilowatt is the best measure of the industrial boom of the forties, fifties and early sixties as 142 billion kilowatt hours of electricity were generated in 1940 as compared to 855 billion in 1962.
Kennedy created a Domestic Peace Corps and increased acreage controls by imposing more rigid crop and acreage controls than any other president prior to his time.
January, The U.S. broke-off diplomatic relations with Cuba.
February, Colonel John H. Glenn was the first U.S. astronaut to orbit the globe.

1963
The first telefund was sponsored by the Alumni Association in Utah valley. Over $50,000 was received the first 3 months. The Association eventually expanded the program to other areas throughout the United States.
An Indian Education Program was inaugurated at BYU.
August, The International Explorer Conference was held on the BYU campus.
November, The football field was abandoned.

1963
July, The labor missionary program was expanded to include United States and Canada. The program originated in the South Pacific during the early 1950s, and during 1960-62 was expanded to Europe, Latin America, and Asia.
October 12, The Polynesian Cultural Center near the temple in Hawaii was dedicated.
December, The Church storage vaults for records in Little Cottonwood canyon were completed. They were dedicated on June 22, 1966.

June, The Supreme Court ruled that non-sectarian prayers in public schoolrooms violated the First Amendment.
October, Communist China invaded India. Western aid and resistance forced them to withdraw.
October, Kennedy ordered a complete blockade of Cuba and warned that any ship which carried offensive weapons would be turned back after aerial reconnaissance of the island revealed the presence of Soviet nuclear missiles. The crisis ended when Khrushchev reportedly removed the missiles.
December, The U.S. was the first to launch a satellite to Venus.

1963
Racial discontent dominated the Kennedy era as "Sit-in" demonstrations encouraged by Martin Luther King, forced a number of restaurants to provide service to both races; "freedom riders" also invaded segregated areas in buses, waiting rooms, and public parks. The President responded to the numerous riots which broke out, notably in Mongomery and Birmingham, by sending troops. By the end of the year taken integration had been achieved in all states.
Gideon v. Wainwright ruled that the state must provide free counsel for a defendant who could not afford to hire a lawyer.
June, President Kennedy visited West Germany to pledge continuous American support for unification.
June, The Supreme Court ruled that the Constitution prohibited the required recitation of the Lord's prayer on verses from the Bible in public schools.
August, 31 nations signed a nuclear Test-ban Treaty which banned all nuclear tests except those underground. Other agreements with Russia that year included a 3-year agreement to cooperate on muclear research for peacetime purposes, the origin of a "hot line" to provide direct

1964
The BYU Cougar Club, an organization dedicated to the promotion of BYU Athletics, was founded by the Alumni Association. Within three years the amounts annually raised for athletic purposes by this club exceeded $50,000. The Maeser Associates and the President's Club were organized by the Alumni Association. An annual gift of $100. or more was required for membership in the first and $500. or more for membership in the second. The money contributed provided scholarships, student loans, books research aids, and increased salary for faculty members. The program was an enormous success as $57,630. was contributed the first year. Thereafter the amount increased annually.
January 9, Ernest L. Wilkinson resigned as President.
Earl C. Crockett became acting president, with Harvey L. Taylor appointed the acting chancellor of the Unified Church School System.
Work was begun on the Stephen L. Richards Physical Education Building.
June, The "Y" Center was first

1964
January 28, The new program of home teaching was officially inaugurated throughout the Church after having been presented in stake conferences during the last half of 1963.
March, Two LDS schools were opened in Chile, one in Santiago and one in Vina del Mar. At present there are seven schools with an enrollment of approximately 2,450 students. During the early 1970s the Church opened an elementary school in Paraguay, one in Bolivia and one in Peru. Each of the three has an approximate enrollment of 150 students.
April The Mormon pavillion opened with the New York World's Fair. The Church also built elaborate pavillions for subsequent expositions in San Antonio, Texas (1968); Japan (1970); and Spokane, Washington (1974).
September 18, The Papeete Elementary School in Tahiti was dedicated.
October, The Pacific Board of Education was discontinued. Schools under its direction became part of the Unified Church School System.
November 17, The Oakland Temple was dedicated by Pres. McKay.

communication between Washington and Moscow and an agreement to work together in launching and maintaining weather and communication satellites. In addition the U.S. sold $250 million worth of wheat to Russia exhausting our emergency surplus supply.
November 23, President Kennedy was assasinated, while driving through Dallas, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald, a pro-Castro Marxist, was charged with the crime but was himself assasinated by Jack Ruby. Many refused to believe that Oswald acted alone. The controversy reached its height in 1966 with the publication of William Manchester's The Death of a President. In any event Lydon B. Johnson was immediately sworn in as president.
1964
Escobedo v. Illinois ordered that a defendant had a right to a lawyer during questioning by police.
President Johnson escalated the war in Vietnam both in military aid and in the number of troops. Following the Gulf of Tonkin incident, wherein North Vietnam patrol boats attacked American destroyers, Johnson ordered the bombing of that countries gunboat bases and oil storage tanks.
January, The 24th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified outlawing the poll tax as a requirement for voting in presidential or congressional elections.
January, Johnson announced a new program known as "a war on poverty" which included aid for the depressed areas of the Appalachian Mountain system, youth-employment legislation, a broadened foodstamp program for the poor, a National Service Corps similar to the Peace Corps to operate within the U.S., improved unemployment insurance and other federally controlled socialistic type measures.

opened. It was larger than the student union buildings of the University of Utah and the Utah State University combined.
October, The Alumni Association sponsored a fund drive for $1,500,000 for a new football stadium. Construction began on a BYU stadium located just north of Helaman Halls.

1965
The Alumni Association began giving a Karl G. Maeser Award for Teaching Excellence.
To get students interested in the Alumni Activities, the Association took over the distribution of caps and gowns. It also initiated the Bishop's Day at BYU. One day a year was set aside for Bishops and Stake Presidents to visit students enrolled at the University from their respective wards and stakes throughout the Church.
January 4, Ernest L. Wilkinson is reappointed President of Brigham Young University.
February 8, Harvey L. Taylor was named administrator of the Church

1965
January, The Home Evening program was inaugurated. A weekly home evening had been encouraged before by Church leaders, but now the Church published a formal home evening manual which was to be placed in every LDS home. In October 1970, Monday evening was designated for home evening throughout the Church; no other Church activity was to be scheduled during that time.
January 18, The Tabernacle Choir sang at the inauguaration of President Lyndon B. Johnson.
February, The Italian government gave permission for LDS missionaries to proselyte in the country. No

January, France became the first major ally of the U.S. to recognize Red China.
June, The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination in all public accommodations, schools, employment, and voting. Many non-racial respectable citizens strongly opposed the act as they held that the public "accomodations" section invaded the right of individuals to use private property as they wished.
July, The U.S. was the first to land a rocket on the moon.
October, Premier Kurschev was ousted as party leader and eventually replaced by, Leonid Brezanev and Aleksei Kosygin.
October, Red China exploded her first nuclear bomb.
November, a joint Belgian-U.S. striking force intervened in the Belgian Congo to rescue 2,000 white hostages held by the rebels, but only after many had been killed and a large percentage of the women raped.
Presidential election: Lyndon B. Johnson (Democrat) defeated Barry M. Goldwater (Republican). The press unjustifiably portrayed Goldwater as a "war mongering" "trigger happy" "irresponsible" threat to national security.
1965
Economic growth during the mid-sixties pushed Americans to new levels of prosperity.
President Johnson found it necessary to seriously escalate the war. Troops numbered 190,000 by the end of the year, 380,000 by the end of 1966, 480,000 by the end of 1967 and 525,000 by the end of 1969.
Johnson outlined plans for a "Great Society" program and asked for one of the most extensive series of new laws since the New Deal. Some of the major ones included: (1) an Elementary and Secondary Education Act which provided 1.3 billion to aid

School System.
April 3, Franklin S. Harris Fine Arts Center and the Ernest L. Wilkinson Center were dedicated.
May 28, Associate degrees with the title "technician" granted by the General College.
General College divided into General College and College of Industrial and Technical Education.
College of Humanities and Social Sciences divided into College of Humanities and College of Social Sciences.

missionary work had been done there since 1862. A zone of the Swiss mission with approximately 20 missionaries was established in Italy during 1965 and a formal Italian mission was organized on 2 August 1966.
March, The three generation genealogical family group-sheet program was initiated.
June, The missions of the Church were divided into 12 areas instead of 9 and the new supervisory program was centered in Salt Lake. The administrative European, West European, and South American missions were closed down.
June, The First Presidency urged Congress not to repeal Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act, because the Presidency was afraid compulsory unionism would result.
September, A missionary quota of two per ward per year was established within the United States to comply with Selective Service requests.
October, With the appointment of President Joseph Fielding Smith and Elder Thorpe B. Isaacson as counselors, President McKay announced that the First Presidency would be increased to five instead of three.

primary and secondary schools; (2) a Higher Education Act which provided federally financed student loans to college students; (3) a Medicare Bill which offered basic hospital care for 60 days to all over 65; (4) a Highway Beautification Bill which alloted federal funds to states to eliminate billboards, junk yards and other unsightly objects. In addition, congress doubled appropriations for the President's anti-poverty program, and created the cabinet post of Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. A federal anti-pollution program and a bill setting standards for automobile exhaust systems were added to the list of new programs which extended federal control over the badly eroded state control.
Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which suspended literacy tests for voters and authorized federal registration in districts where discrimination had been employed.
April, Johnson ordered marines to invade the Dominican Republic holding that American lives were endangered by a civil war which broke out there. Two months later troops were withdrawn.
August, The Watts Riots in Los Angeles involved as many as 10,000 negroes who roamed the streets for six days, looting stores, burning buildings, and committing assaults. In all, 35 persons were killed, 1,032 injured, and $40 million in property destroyed.
September, The U.S. gave Panama sovereignty over the Panama canal Zone although the 2 nations continued to operate it jointly.
December, The American Gemini 7 made 206 circuits around the Globe and maneuvered within a few feet of another space capsule to demonstrate the feasibility of a rendezvous.

1966
Spring, Ronald G. Hyde was appointed Director of Alumni Relations and Executive Secretary of the BYU Alumni Association replacing Raymond E. Beckham.

1966
May 1, The first stake in South America was organized in Sao Paulo, Brazil,
August, The new Visitors Center on Temple Square was opened to tourists in August. While this was the most elaborate center it represented a trend of building new visitors centers at historic sites, temples, and various other locations during the 1960s and 1970s.
October, A branch of the Church was organized in Debnica-Kaszub, Poland.

1966
A Truth in Packaging Act forcing producers of food and drugs to label their packages clearly and accurately and a Demonstration Cities bill extended federal control into 60 representative cities allating $1.4 billion for a joint federal-local rebuilding of the slum sections.
Inflation spiraled as the Government inflated the currency to support policies of deficite spending.
Miranda v. Arizona held that a suspect must be informed of his right to remain silent, his right to counsel, and told that anything said might be used against him.
Under Johnson's direction a Home ownership Act appropriating $5.3 billion for a three year program to provide 1,700,000 living units for low-income families a measure to observe four national holidays-Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veteran's Day and Columbus Day-on Monday; and a Truth in Lendin Act forcing lenders to provide accurate information on the cost of credit purchases were passed.
Some blacks decided that sharing white America was a share in decadence anyway, and increasing numbers of Young blacks suscribed to one of several forms of "Black Power" first formally enunciated by Stokely Carmichael and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The Black Panthers was one result. Their militaristic methods found some acceptance in California's ghettos. They assumed that the police, for whom they popularized the epithet "pigs" were the enemy of all blacks.
February, Russia landed the first unmanned craft, the Luna 9, on the moon, a feat duplicated by the U.S. in June with its Surveyor I.

1967

1968
The Alumni Association initiated a Class Reunion Gift Program wherein the reunion classes contributed to the betterment of BYU. The first year in operation $146,338 was contributed which was primarily used for scholarships and expensive equipment. The amount givenincreased with each annual reunion.
The Alumni Association published The Sons of Brigham, written by T. EArl Pardoe which was a compilation of the sayings, stories, and accomplishments of many former students and teachers of BYU.
January, enrollment increased to 22,138 students which made BYU the largest private University in the country.
February, The BYU Alumnus

1967
March, A unified Church magazine was launched in nine different languages.
April, For the first time seven Mexican television and radio stations carried a session of general conference.
August, The Tabernacle Choir sang at Expo '67 in Montreal. Four months later on December 17 it presented its 2,000th broadcast.
September 1, The beginning of the Church year was changed to September 1 instead of January 1 in the northern hemisphere and to March 1 in the southern hemisphere, to coincide with the public school year. There were several exceptions to this cange such as financial records--including tithing.
September 29, The new administrative position of Regional Representative of the Twelve was announced and 69 Regional Representatives were called and given their initial training.
November, Part of the Egyptian papyri owned by Joseph Smith while he was translating the Pearl of Great Price was given to the Church by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

1968
May, The Church officially opposed liquor by the drink in Utah.
August, A large LDS educational complex was dedicated in Mexico City. The School contained eleven grades for more than 1,200 students. The first LDS school began in Mexico during the 1940s, and by mid 1974 there were 40 schools with approximately 8,500 students.
December, The Church began microfilming Polish and Korean genealogical records.

1967
Adam Clayton Powell, Negro representative from New York, was stripped of his powers as chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee as a penalty for continued absenteeism.
Urban riots were frequent.
February, The 25th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified providing for presidential succession in case of the death or resignation of the President, and establishing a procedure through which a vacant vice presidency could be filled by presidential nomination and confirmation by both houses of Congress.
March 31, When Egypt closed the Suez canal to Israel leaving the country with no commercial access to the Red Sea, Israel struck back and in the Six Day War which followed she destroyed the entire 450 planes Egyptian air force and absorded a great deal of new land.

1968
The TE .f offensive was launched by North Vietnam. By this date the Americans were wondering whether the U.S. was winning the war as the number killed had passed the 30,000 mark while war costs exceeded $2 billion a month. As military blunders became too frequent and as military leaders were restricted in their war making powers by Washington politicians who ran the war, many Americans believed that the war loses might have even been politically intensional.
Direct air service was established between Moscow and New York as President Johnson favored the liberalization of rules for American travel in communist

magazine was discontinued and replaced by the BYU Today, a newspaper published six times yearly. Summer, Aspen Grove Family Camp experienced a major summer flu epidemic.

countries and non-restricted trade in communist eastern Europe. Student protest spread across most of the nation's colleges and universities. This stemmed from (1) reaction against the Vietnam war, (2) negro discontent, and (3) it was the fad.
January, North Korean naval forces captured the U.S. intelligant ship the Pueblo with its 83 member crew claiming that it was withing the twelve mile limit and using listening devices to spy on military installations. Twelve months later the crew member were released.
April, Martin Luther King was assassinated during avisit to Memphis. Six days later an emotionalyy motivated Congress adopted the Civil Rights Act of 1968 which opened 80% of the nation's housing units,including many privately owned homes to buyers or renters without discrimination. Many Americans saw this as an invasion of property rights.
May 13, The Paris peace conference began after weeks of haggling over a site for the talks. Disputes over procedural matters delayed serious discussion for months. Negotiations were again delayed by a dispute over the shape of the table to be used. Hanoi had no intention of negotiating seriously.
June, At a victory celebration in Los Angeles following his triumph over McCarthy in the California primary, Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated by Sirhan Sirhan, an Arab nationalist who had live in the U.S. since 1957. An emotional charged congress then passed the Gun-Control Bill which (1) forbade the interstate mail-order sale of long guns and certain types of ammunition; (2) regulated the sale of guns to out-of-staters; and (3) prevented the sale of guns to felons, mental

1969
By this date fund raising programs were annually contributing over one half million to the University. The telefund drives since 1965 had proven of great value in the annual giving program.

1969
A two-month language training mission for language training for missionaries prior to their departure to their mission field first began during the early 1960s for Spanish-speaking missions.
January 20, The TAbernacle Choir sang at President Nixon's inaugural.
June, The first missionaries went to Spain; just over a year later on July 1, 1970 Spain was made into a separate mission.
July 9, The David O. McKay hospital opened in Ogden.
August 5-8, A world conference on records was held in SAlt Lake City.
November, The Southeast Asia Mission formally opened on 1 November 1969 with headquarters in Singapore. In January of 1970 the first missionaries were sent to Indonesia which was part of the mission.

defectives, and those under eighteen. Efforts to amend the bill to include the registration of firearms was wisely defeated as too many citizens, with some justification, felt the law to be a clear violation of the second amendment to the constitution.
August, Two-Hundred thousand Russian troops invaded Czechoslovaki to repress the liberal reforms instituted there.
Presidential election: Richard M. Nixon (Republican) defeated Hubert H. Humphrey (Democrat) and George C. Wallace (American).
December, The U.S. achieved the most spectacular space flight in world history when three astronauts in an Apollo 9 space capsule orbited the moon six times and returned to earth safely.

1969
Warren E. Burger replaced EArl Warren as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
Space exploration captured the nation's imagination, especially when American astronauts first walked on the moon in July 1969. But when the flights became routine taxpayers wondered whether all those dollars might not have done people more good on earth.

1970

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January, The First Presidency sent letters to all ward and branches of the Church announcing an enrollment ceiling of 25,000 at BYU. The capacity of all church related colleges was 32,000 students,

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January, A computerized system for the recording and reporting of Church contributions went into operation.
January 18, President DAvid O. McKay died.
January 23, Joseph Fielding Smith

1970
By this date the illegitamacy rate in Watts and Harlem approached 50 percent.
THE SEVENTIES
The preservation of the environment became one of the major political

however, at the time, there were approximately 200,000 LDS students attending colleges throughout the country. Only a fraction of the LDS students were able to attend Church related colleges.
August, The Alumni Association and the Travel Study Department co-sponsored travel excursions beginning in August with a trip to Japan. Regularly sheduled trips followed thereafter to the present.

became the new President of the Church and he chose Elders Harold B. Lee and N. Eldon Tanner as his counselors.
March 15, The first stake in Asia was organized in Tokyo.
March 22, The first stake in Africa was organized in the Transvaal.
May, The Beehive house was placed on the register of National Historic Sites.
September, A new Aaronic Priesthood Personal Achievement Program was started which gave young men the opportunity to set their own goals in consultation with their bishop. A similar program for young women commenced in January 1971.

issues of the 1970s. In response to alert Americans some changes were made as the federal government increased federal control making serious inroads into state and local jurisdiction. They created the EPA, built new sewage systems, set new standards to control automobile exhaust, passed new regulations to curtail industrial effluents, and fined oil companies for fouling the oceans. But the programs hardly seemed to keep pace with the problems of pollution. Ralph Nader, a young lawyer, had other gripes to air and found America ready to listen to him when he publicized the grievances of anonymous consumers, tackled unsafe cars, dishonest advertising, polluting industries, and the indolent antitrust division of the Department of Justice.
Almost any grievance during the early seventies triggered a march on Washington, each accompanied by strident oratory, sympathetic folk singers, and ineffective lobbying against poverty, racism, or war. Campuses became centers of political tumult and Nixon, almost humerously and rather accurately remarked thet "young bums"were responsible, Communes sprang up in the hills of California, Colorado and Vermont, in the urban canyons of Manhattan Island, and on the plains of Manhattan, Kansas. The use of drugs were common.
Drugs emerged from the ghettoes during the sixties and almost overnight showed up in suburbs, college dormitories, high school corridors, grade school play grounds, military barracks, and even high society. Heroin addiction reached epidemic proportions.
Movies became sexually explicity and the non-fiction "how-to-do-it" manuals rivaled fictional accounts of sexual activity on the best seller lists. What had seemed pornographic a few years before soon became commonplace and explicit sexual symbolism was used to sell cars,

1971
November, as of this date all fund raising for the entire Church school system was consolidated. Contributions to BYU, Ricks, the Seminary and institute program and etc. were funneled through one place, then appropriated accordingly. By February 1972 the University was receiving approximately one half million dollars per month as its share of the total given.

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August 27-29, The first area general conference of the Church was held in Manchester, England, for British Saints.
September, All LDS women were automatically enrolled as members of the Relief Society; dues were eliminated.
November, The new Dee Memorial Hospital opened, completing the Church-owned McKay--Dee Medical Center.
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deodorants, cigaretts, and even automobile tires.
Long hair and blue denim became the style and when dresses were worn they were much closer to the waist, during the early seventies, than the knee in length and women did not appear to object to the fact that little was left to the imagination. Sexual immorality went rampent and reached epidemic proportions as the Local Drive Inn Movie became the play ground for sexual activity among the young. Social desease became common. When available literature and existing clinics failed to curb the tidal-wave of its growth, radio and tv commercials were used.
One of the major features of the late sixties and early seventies was the spread of crime as urban residents learned to avoid strange neighborhoods, dark doorways, and finally the streets themselves.
1971
The Mansfield amendment indicated that the majority of the Senate was dissatisfied with the pace of American withdrawal from the Vietnam war.
Congress failed to appropreate funds to continue the development of the supersonic transport plane (SST).
The 26th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified which extended voting priveleges to eighteen-year olds.

argest such center on any campus in the U.S.
Summer, Ronald G. Hyde was named Chairman-Elect of the American Alumni Council which was comprised of 3,534 alumni administrators from 1,563 colleges and universities throughout the U.S. and Canada. He automatically succeeded to the position of Chairman at the councils 1973 annual meeting.

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February 4, The Marriott Activities Center was dedicated.

January, The department of Internal Communications was organized to plan prepare, translate, print, and distribute all instructional materials, communications, and publications.
January 14, The Church Historical Department was formed in a reorganization of the Church Historian's Office. Church library, archives, and history divisions were created within the new department.
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February 9, The Provo Temple was dedicated by President Smith.
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November, The MIA was realigned into the Aaronic Priesthood and Melchizedek Priesthood MIA, and placed directly under priesthood leadership.
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April 7, The creation of the Welfare Services Department was announced in general conference. The new organization brought the three welfare units--health services, social services, and welfare--into full correlation.
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One of the major features of the late sixties and early seventies was the spread of crime as urban residents learned to avoid strange neighborhoods, dark doorways, and finally the streets themselves. Military drug abuse rose. In Vietnam forty-seven drug abuse arrests were reported in 1965; in 1966--562; in 1967--1,390; in 1968--3,460; in 1969--8,446; in 1970--more than 11,000, even though the number of troops dropped more than 200,000 from its peak in 1969.
During the year, according to the U.S. Department of Justice, there were more than 200 street riots including 18 classed as "major riots." The number of bombings doubled in 1970 from those reported in 1969 as about 1,000 were reported. CAmpus violence also rose as the nation experienced nearly 1,800 student demonstrations, sit-ins, arsons, and building seizures. Casualties totaled 8 killed, 462 injured. About 7,500 persons were arrested. During the year at least 88 policemen were killed, a new high.

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The nation became concerned over the uncertanties of the economic situation as inflation rose.
The recession grew worse over the next 4 years. The American dollar was in trouble abroad and devaluation was the result. The Farmer too was hurt by the recession as the total U.S. farm income declined from $13 billion in 1969 to $12,6 billion in 1970 to 12,3 billion in 1971. Unemployment rose to 6 percent.
Since 1960 the total relief benefits amounted to $3.7 billion dollars. By 1970 that had grown to $12.8 billion. The U.S. had the largest number of people on relief at anytime since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The biggest growth in welfare recipients occurred during the latter half of the 1960s, during a period of full emplyment and peak prosperity. During this ten year period welfare rolls went up 94 percent.
The Death Penalty was abolished.
Women began to insist on equal rights particularly in the job market where some gains were increasingly made. An equal rights amendment outlawing sex discrimination of every type was gaining momentum.
The rise of import cars as opposed to U.S. mini cars showed a marked increase.
Americans became increasingly concerned about population growth and polution. One problem was the number of oil spills in the Atlantic Ocean.
Revenue sharing became a national issue.

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A serious corn blight hit the mid-west.
February 9, An Earthquake registering 8.25 on the reiter scale hit San Fernando Valley north of Los Angeles killing 64 individuals and injuring about 900 others.
May, The Supreme Court handed down a ruling in favor of busing in an effort to illiminate total desegrigation.
1972
President Nixon went to Moscow for a Summit meeting.
Presidential Election: Richard M. Nixon (Republican) defeated George S. McGovern (Democrat) and John Schmitiz (American).
Eighteen year old voted for the first time in American history.
Skyhacking became a growing menace in 1972 as by Dec. 1 of that year 31 attempts had been made.

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The policy of deficit spending continued as politicians made halfhearted efforts to ballance the budget. Budget expenditures increased rapidly as $184.5 billion was spent in 1969;$196.6 billion in 1970; $211.6 billion in 1971; $231,6 billion in 1972 and $256.0 billion in 1973.
Prices of Meat skyrocketed and doubled within several months.
As a result of this and other evidences of an imballanced economy Nixon implemented a number of economic restrictions known as Phase 1,2,3, and 4 to try to curb inflation.
Fuel shortages, for the first time in American history, threatened our way of life and the government advised reducing thermostats to 65 degrees and imposed a 55 mile-an-hour speed limit,among other efforts, to conserve energy.
Watergate became a headline issue and remained so for hearly 2 years.
J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI for nearly a life time, died amidst a slanderous compaign for his resignation. After a couple of short lived appointments to fill the vacancy, Clarance M. Kelly, police Chief of Kansas City, Missouri, was named the new Director.
Americans remained concerned about pollution as interested groups made meager attempts to recycle trash, restrict insecticides, and clean the air.

Imitation foods developed as a major U.S. business.
January 28, A cease-fire in Vietnam began. The U.S. had agreed to withdraw all American troops by March 28. Within 30 days half of the 23,516 U.S. military men in Vietnam were withdrawn. Dismanteling followed thus ending our involvement in the longest war in American history. Several hundred POWs returned to the U.S.. Forgotten were the 1,300 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action in the Indo-China War.
March, A second Wounded Knee Indian uprising began when about 200 Indians, members of the militant American Indian Movement, held as hostages for 2 days 11 white residents while making political demands.
April, The U.S. and Red China swap enfoys for the first time in nearly 30 years.
May 24, President Nixon held a White House Banquet for more than 600 POWs.
July, The Draft ends. The U.S. went to an all volunteer armed force.
December, The first payoffs for Federal Revenue sharing went to the states.
1974
Run-a-way prices and inflation continue to pleague Americans.
The U.S. experienced a sever energy and gasoline crisis as cars wait in long lines for gaseoline and as stations are limited in the amount sold.
The U.S. continued deficit spending as $305 billion, the highest in American history, was alloted for expenditures.
Spiral Agnew resigned as vice-president of the U.S.. He was only the second in American history to do so. Nixon nominated Gerald Ford as his successor.
Nixon defended himself against charges stemming from Watergate.

A legal battle ensued over Watergate tapes. The House subcommittee investigated the charges and recommended impeachment.
June, President Nixon visited the Soviet Union for summit talks with Brezhnev.
Another Middle East War erupted. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, unsuccessfully sought another miracle as a peacemaker.
August, Richard M. Nixon resigned as President of the U.S.. He became the first in American history to do so. Gerald Ford became the first non-elected vice-president and president in U.S. history.
September. Ford nominated former Governor Nelson Rockefeller as the new Vice-President of the U.S.. Confirmation awaited several months.
President Ford implemented an amnesty program for draft evaders.
October, President Ford pardoned Richard M. Nixon of charges stemming from Watergate.
November, Sugar prices skyrocketed 50 % alone during the month.
November, President Ford visits Japan and Russia.